The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,290—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 14 Clubs and 43 Messes, on this side of India, with the finest Vintage Wines from the leading firms :—Page and Sandeman of Pall Mall. Nathaniel Johnston, and A de Luze of Bordeaux. Leacock & Co., Madeira. James Cathcart & Co., Leith. Justerini and Brooks, London. Pommery and Greno, Rheims. Creswell & Co., Gibraltar. Van Zellers, Oporto. Kidd and Shadbolt, London, &c., &c.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.
R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels'	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th Apr.
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th „
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th „
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—May 4th, and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	1st August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	..	on the 12th May 1888.
BORMIDER	..	„ 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	25th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE New Steamship CITY of DUBLIN, 5,000 tons, Captain R. Mc NEIL, built under special Survey above the highest Class at Lloyds, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd May. The cabins are on deck amidships, and each contains two berths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

"DAMASCUS."—This magnificent new steamer belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 8th May. The steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Fitted throughout with electric light. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel, which is anchored in the stream. A milk cow carried on board.

"AUSTRALASIAN."—The sister-ship of the above will also sail for London on or about 20th May, and passages will be available after arrival in Bombay on or about 23rd April.

Both these steamers, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

		Rs.	a.
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO First Class		15	0
Do.	Second Class	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th April, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen,	6	4
Half-Bottles	„	4	4

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.
A very useful home Xmas present.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1	6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 2 „ „ „	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 5 lb. catties per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 „ „	3	0
HYSON, young (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1 lb. pkt.	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE } in 1 lb. pkt.	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE } in 2 „	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	0	10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUARANTEED TABLE PLATE.

ELECTRO-POTOSI
(Registered).

In introducing this
SPECIAL BRAND OF ELECTRO-PLATE,
The POTOSI SILVER COMPANY submit that they have
OVERCOME A GREAT OBJECTION
In the purchasing of Plated Forks and Spoons, in that the
QUANTITY OF SILVER DEPOSITED
IS GUARANTEED,
and also the
Wear for a long period.

The Plating is on Potosi Silver, a beautiful white metal itself, and well known for its excellence and wear-resisting qualities, so that if the Silver, through bad usage of the articles, is removed, a METAL IS REVEALED SIMILAR IN MANY RESPECTS and not of the colour of brass, as is too often the case with most makes of Electro-Plate.

THE "GUARANTEED" ELECTRO-PLATE

Is produced in two qualities, and with each dozen of Forks and Spoons is given.

A Guarantee bearing the Seal of the Company, certifying that the various weights of Silver have been duly deposited on the goods.

PRICE LIST OF ELECTRO-POTOSI
OLD "ENGLISH" OR "FIDDLE" PATTERN.
Guaranteed to wear twenty years.

	Weight of Silver deposited dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks	14	per doz.	23	0
Dessert „ „	10	„	17	8
Tea „	9	„	10	8
„ „ 5 o'clock	5	„	8	0
Egg „ Gilt Bowl	8	„	12	0
Mustard „ „	7	„	12	0
Salt „ „	7	„	11	8
Pickle Forks	10	each	1	4
Oyster „	10	„	1	0
Gravy Spoons	28	„	4	8
Sugar „	10	„	1	2
„ Tongs	12	„	2	0
„ „ 5 o'clock	8	„	1	0
Soup Ladles	42	„	7	0
Sauce „	12	„	2	0
Butter Knives	12	„	2	0
Ice Tongs	12	„	2	0

GUARANTEED TO WEAR FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Weight of Silver deposited. dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks	9	per doz.	19	0
Dessert „ „	7	„	14	0
Tea „	6	„	9	0
Egg „	6	„	8	8
Mustard „	5	„	7	0
Sugar „	7	each	0	14
„ Tongs	9	„	1	8
Soup Ladles	27	„	6	0
Sauce „ „	8	„	1	8

EACH DOZEN SPOONS AND FORKS WILL BE PACKED IN AN ELEGANT MINIATURE PLATE CHEST.

Orders for Electro-Potosi exceeding Rs. 50 will be sent carriage paid to any part of India by V. P. Post accompanied with a guarantee, bearing the seal of the Company.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARETS!

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS'——WINES,

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

"HOAR & CO.'S { Special Kit."

Will find the Largest and Best Choice in the City.

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

Every Traveller should procure their requirements from

HOAR & CO., { THE ORIGINAL TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS. { BOMBAY.

DRESS PUMPS
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

		Rs.	a.
Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes		Rs. 12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish		„ 14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'	„ 9	8
Do. do. do.	Gent.'s from	„ 11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from	„ 7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles		„ 14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocke Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS
BOMBAY,
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

HANDSOME PRESENTATION KEYLESS MOVEMENT

CLOCKS, RED AND BLACK MARBLE, mounted in real Bronze, tinted. three shades. Beautiful MEXICAN ONYX, mounted in real Bronze, tinted in three shades,

Rs. 300 and Rs. 360 cash.
With pair vases to match,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 cash.

PINK MARBLE and real Gilt Bronze, MEXICAN ONYX and real Gilt Bronze, Black Marble and real Bronze, Black and shaded Marble, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 Rs. 170, Rs. 225 cash.

Illustrations with particulars on application.

WE HOLD THE SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA OF THESE KEYLESS CLOCKS, SCHOOL AND OFFICE WALL CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

Guaranteed to be entirely London made throughout. The cases are of solid Mahogany.

Clocks, striking, Rs. 117 cash and Rs. 144 cash
Time-pieces, not striking, Rs. 54 cash and Rs. 72 cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

INVALIDS' WINES.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES
AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH.

Be careful, if purchasing the above named most-noted whisky, to see that it has the particular arrangement of Labels, and bears the well known name of the Importers.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0 to	16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0 to	35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0 to	55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0 to	55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	„	4 8
Best Oxford do.	„	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8 to	8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to	12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to	25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	„	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	„	6 8
Warm Gloves	„	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8 to	3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8
Linen Faced Collars	„	0 12
Best Linen Cuffs	„	10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	„	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	26 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to	38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0
Despatch Boxes		18 8

		Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Woven Cholera Belts		2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	5 8
Resais or Quilts	from	6 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	„	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	1 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges	„	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		2 8
Leather Purses		0
Sovereign Boxes		2 2
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		1 0
Nail Brushes		0 0
Tooth Brushes		4 8
Hair Brushes		0 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		11 8
Nail Scissors	from	0 8
Pad-Locks	„	1 8
Penknives	„	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	„	15 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	„	18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		5 0
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each	10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters		4 8
Waterproof Coats		7 8
Air Pillows		4 8
Air Cushions		5 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well-known blend of well-matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well-known and much-appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well-merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price, Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.
For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of Mr. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.

RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.

With reference to the above the undersigned who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will, on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON IN 20 DAYS.

S. S. "HISPANIA," SAILING 5TH MAY.

THIS Passenger Steamer of 3,380 tons will sail from Bombay for Marseilles punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class passengers.

Books through to London (overland from Marseilles).

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed nineteen days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies twenty-five hours.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

THE CHARTERED MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LALEHAM" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 24th April, 1888.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 1 p.m., for the disposal of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of M. P. Benn as a Director, *vice* Mr. W. M. Macaulay, resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF SIMLA,
IN THE MATTER OF THE SIMLA BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Notice issued by the Liquidators on the 25th November, 1887, in accordance with the order of this Court of the 21st idem, a Meeting of the Creditors and Contributories of the Bank was held (under the chairmanship of the Rev. W. R. bsch) at the Office of the Liquidators at Simla, on the 15th March, 1888.

The Meeting was summoned for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the said Creditors and Contributories as to the following matters, viz:—

I.—The final appointment of Liquidators.
II.—The remuneration to be paid to the Liquidators, and
III.—The form and amount of Security to be taken from them (*vide* notice of 25th November, 1887).

A memorandum of the proceedings of the said meeting, which was reported to have been attended, either personally or by proxy, by 128 creditors and Contributories holding 1,341 Shares, and debts against the Bank amounting to Rs. 4,5.,277, was laid before the Court on the following day, the 16th March. The question submitted to the meeting was "whether Resolutions No. II, III, and IV. of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 16th May, 1887, should be adopted by the Court." These related to the confirmation of the appointment of Liquidators, their remuneration and the Security to be deposited by them; to the confirmation of the action of Messrs. Elston and Chisholm between 2nd March and 16th May, and other matters.

The Memorandum of proceedings filed showed that some 99 shareholders voted for and 76 against the resolutions: while of the creditors those representing Rs. 4,0.,325 voted for and those representing Rs. 5.,952 against them. All the proxy forms against the resolution, except 10, were unstamped. Several proxies voting against the Resolution not counted as received too late.

In accordance with the opinion of the Majority of the votes, and after consideration of certain objections made by Amrao Singh on behalf of himself and others, the Court directed:—

I.—That Messrs. A. Chisholm and J. Elston, of Simla, be confirmed as Liquidators with the powers described under Section 144 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to be exercised by them under supervision of the Court;

II.—That their remuneration be 4 per cent. on all amounts realized: this sum to cover all expenses of collection and establishment, save and except law expenses: this order is open to reconsideration;

III.—That all collections be lodged in the Alliance Bank of Simla until further orders;

IV.—That the actions of Messrs. Chisholm and Elston during the interval between 2nd March and 16th May, 1887 be confirmed;

V.—That all the directions of the Court contained in the order of November 21st, 1887, except such as are necessarily affected by this order, remain in force and be duly observed.

VI.—The Court found that the Security deposited, *viz.*, Rs. 15,000, now lodged in the Alliance Bank Simla, was, in consideration of the directions contained in paragraph 3 (C) of the Court's order of 21st November, 1887, sufficient.

The Court further announced that it was still ready to favourably consider any application duly made on behalf of any considerable number of the dissentient Contributories and Creditors to appoint a third Liquidator, provided a suitable person were nominated.

Copies of the order in full can be obtained by application to the Court or to the Liquidators, a printed list of contributories is available and copies will be supplied to persons interested on application to the Liquidators. Information as to the interest of creditors in the assets of the Corporation will be afforded to persons interested on order of the Court.

W. COLDSTREAM,
District Judge.

April 12, 1888.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
"	1885	£988,156
"	1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,494,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................. £1,200,000
PAID-UP..................................... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over...... £1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

SPITTELER'S INDIAN SODA ASH.

I HAVE APPOINTED Mr. HERMANN C. REINHOLD, of Agra, Agents of the Cawnpore Soda Works, SOLE LICENSEE for my patents No. 120 of 1887 and all applications for sub-licenses should be addressed to him. Any person infringing the patent in any way will be prosecuted, and informers rewarded.

Ad. SPITTELER.

Gwalior, April, 1888.

"INDIAN ENGINEERING:"
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Edited by PAT. DOYLE, C. E.
The recognised organ of the Profession.
Circulated throughout India.
Regular issue 1,200 COPIES PER WEEK.
LISTS OPEN TO INSPECTION.
Address: SPENCE'S HOTEL, CALCUTTA.

EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the best composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

To
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents,
Downie's Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes because it is a good time-keeper.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.

are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians:—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ESTATE COLONEL J. R. MAUNSELL, DECEASED.
PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII. OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late JOHN RICHARDSON MAUNSELL, Colonel, Royal Engineers, late Bombay Engineers, who DIED at West Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th December, 1887, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independent of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 9th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1888.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND................................ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... " 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months............... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,

at
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE-LINED,

WROUGHT-IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

Plates, 7 inches	... Rs.	9	0	per dozen
Do. 8 "	... "	10	8	"
Do. 9½ "	... "	12	0	"
Soup Plates	... "	14	0	"
Hot Water Plates	... "	3	0	each
Meat Dishes, 12 inches	... "	1	12	"
Do. 14 "	... "	2	4	"
Do. 16 "	... "	3	0	"
Do. 18 "	... "	4	0	"
Baking Dishes, 9 "	... "	1	4	"
Do. 11 "	... "	1	12	"
Do. 12 "	... "	2	4	"
Do. 14 "	... "	3	0	"
Egg Cups	... "	0	8	"
Soup Tureens and Covers	... "	4	8	"
Sauce Bowls	... "	2	8	"
Curry Dishes	... "	4	8	"
Teapots	... "	3	12	"
Sugar Basins	... "	1	8	"
Butter Dishes	... "	2	8	"
Milk Jugs (1 pint)	... "	2	4	"
Do. (2 pints)	... "	2	12	"
Tumblers, Re. 1, 1-4 and	... "	1	8	"
Tea Cups and Saucers	... "	18	0	per dozen
Coffee do do.	... "	15	0	"
Toilet Sets (large size), consisting of Jug, Basin, Soap, and Brush Dishes	... "	14	0	per set.
Do. do. (small size)	... "	12	0	"

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" —
Liebfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" —
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Schanisberger	" 35 0	" —
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	—
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
Very Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0	
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Roemer	" 14 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc's ***	" 18 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
" " " *	" 22 8	

BEER.	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 5 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½. Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin		Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs.	..	Re. ..
Celery	"	...	" 0 10
French Beans	"	...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	"	—	" 0 10
Young Carrots	"	—	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	"	..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	"	—	" 0 11
White Cabbage	"	...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	"	..	" 1 6
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.
Akbar Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Municipal Election, Crawford Market, 9 a. m. to 6 p.m.
Evening Party at Mr. Canjee Purbut's, Mandvi Bunder, 9 p.m.
Professor Chatre's Circus, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Ganges (s), from Cardiff; and Kashgar (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Thorndale (s), from Newport; Bretwalda (s), Cardiff; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Mobile (s), Busreh; Indra (s), Liverpool; Ship Boadicea, Cardiff; and Worsley Hall (s), Cardiff.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Etna (s), for Havre.

Fair.—The annual Dharavi Fair will be held to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Laleham entered the Dock on the 23rd and the s.s. Kerbela and Kashgar yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Bryngias entered the dock on the 23rd, and the s.s. Bretwalda entered and the s.s. Etna left the dock yesterday.

The Young Men's Christian Association.—The service will be held on board the Anchor Line steamer Hispania, at 7-30, in the Prince's Dock.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 14th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 20,914 in receipts.

A New Notary Public.—At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, was sworn as a notary public in Bombay.

Band by Moonlight.—To-morrow evening, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, by permission of Lieut.-Col. Bayley, will play, for the last time this season, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 p.m.

Bombay Foxhounds.—Members of the Hunt are reminded, that the annual meeting takes place this afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce, at 5 p. m., and that their attendance is particularly requested.

Cook's Moonlight Excursion.—Messrs. Cook and Son have chartered the s. s. Rajapuri, Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s best steamer, for a trip round the harbour next Saturday evening. The steamer will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 and return about 11 o'clock

The Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read:—"On Some Relics of Primitive Civilization," by Mr. Kedarnath Basu; and Miscellaneous Notes.

Dental Surgery.—Dr. [illegible]jee Eduljee Davar, who has been studying dental surgery as a specialty for some time past at the Dental Hospital in London and the College of Dental Surgery, has just been successful at an examination for the special diploma in Dental Surgery, granted by the Royal College of Surgeons. Dr. Davar, who is one of the 350 graduates of the Grant Medical College, is the first gentleman from India who has studied for and obtained this degree.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Rutna Pairaj, a Marwaree money lender, aged 21 years. The deceased had been depressed in mind since severing his connection with a firm of money lenders with whom he was in recent partnership. At about 3-15 p.m. on Monday afternoon his body was seen floating in Sankli Tank, Byculla. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that deceased had committed suicide.

A Double Charge.—Abdool Raymon Koodboodeen was charged yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, with two separate charges of theft of property consisting of wearing apparel, worth Re. 1-1, belonging to Mahomed Jan Noor Mahomed, and an umbrella, valued at Re. 1, the property of Purshotum Asharam, a blacksmith, living at Goolalwady. The accused had stolen the umbrella from the doorway of the Victoria Museum where the owner had left it on entering the building on Monday afternoon. The man was arrested while in the act of making off, when the articles of wearing apparel belonging to the first complainant were also found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was entenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Victims of the Recent Rajkote Tragedy.—Out of the six men wounded by Kalekhan two more have expired. Jagjiwan Ambaram, the goldsmith, died on the 15th instant, and Munji Nursee, the Brahman of Dhrol, on the night of the 19th. Dr. Meyer and his assistants have been untiring in their devotion to the wounded.—*Kathiawar Times.*

Cholera at Bhownagar.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, under date the 19th inst., writes:—"Cholera has much abated, although not altogether disappeared. The victims to this terrible scourge are also some native sailors. H. H. the Thakore Saheb has prohibited all sorts of feasting.—*Ibid.*

CRICKET.

The elevens of St. Peter's School, Mazagon, have played nine matches this term, and have won them all. On Saturday a second eleven beat the Indo-British School by an innings and 22 runs, while the first eleven won a victory over a battery of Artillery at Colaba. This latter triumph was mainly due to the stand of Percy Hildreth and W. Brown, who put on 74 runs before they were parted. Percy Hildreth made 57 runs, including a magnificent cut for 8.

ARTILLERY.

Rouke, b P Hildreth	9	b P Hildreth......	6
Ansell, b P Hildreth	6	c Willmer, b Ali..	2
Lieut Vanderzee, b P Hildreth	3	not out	1
Seeley, c F Hildreth, b P Hildreth	30	c W. Brown, b Ali	0
Samways, c Brewin, b P Hildreth	3	b P Hildreth......	0
Rankin, c F Hildreth, b Ali.	6	c Willmer, b Ali..	2
Bridgeland, b P Hildreth ...	1	b Ali	3
Read, b Ali	0		
Wassell, b Watson	5		
Steel, not out	5	b Ali	0
Grant, b and c P Hildreth...	0	c Gilder, b Ali...	8
Extras	17	Extras	0
Total.........	85	Total......	22

ST. PETER'S.

W Brewin, c Read, b Bridgeland	4
F Hildreth, b and c Bridgeland	0
A Baird, b Rouke	0
W Brown, b Vanderzee	15
P Hildreth, b and c Rouke	57
J Ali, run out	11
W Watson, c Vanderzee, b Seeley	0
W Houston, b Rouke	0
C Kelly, c and b Ansell	3
J Gilder, not out	2
J Willmer, run out	9
Extras	18
Total.........	119

The second section of the Allahabad Pension Circle was handed over to the Civil Department on the 1st April, in view to military and other pensioners within that Circle receiving their stipends from Civil Treasuries instead of from special military officers deputed to pay pensioners. This new departure will be on trial as a tentative measure for some time, and if found workable and economical, and the pensioners themselves prefer the arrangement, it will probably be generally adopted, and the payment of military pensioners handed over entirely to the civil authorities. If pensioners should prefer to receive their stipends quarterly, instead of half-yearly, quarterly payments will in future be resorted to.

Simla, says a correspondent, is steadily filling, though the Mall is still almost deserted in the evening, partly because most people's energies remain absorbed in the process of settling down, but in perhaps a greater measure because the dust renders walking a misery and riding an offence to those who walk. The shutters, with which the prospects of a late beginning to the season had barricaded half the shops, have come down with a rush, with much hammering and clatter and piling of ponderous boxes.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY ZOROASTRIAN MADRESSA.

A meeting of Parsees to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students and boys and girls attending the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zoroastrian Madressa was held on Monday afternoon in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., presided, and there were also present the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee, Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee, Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee, Dustoor Pherozjee Jamaspjee, Messrs. Cursetjee Furdonjee Parakh, Shapurjee Dunjeebhoy Batlivalla, Sorabjee Dosabhoy Moonshee, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sett, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, K. R. Cama, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee, Dr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Bharocha, Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Pestonjee Dajibhoy, N. R. Ranina, Cursetjee Dinsha Khumbatta, Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, &c.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee read a long report describing the origin, past history, and present position of the Madressa, which was founded to commemorate the name of the first Parsee Baronet, who died in 1859. In 1877, with a view to make proper enquiries into the working of the Madressa, and to extend its usefulness, the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet's funds appointed a committee of the undermentioned gentlemen:—Messrs. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, K. R. Cama, Jehangir Merwanjee Pleader, and Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, who made a report in the following year, containing valuable suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the institution. Matriculated students, whether the sons of Parsee priests or laymen, were admitted into the institution. The experiment proved a success, and the system was continued to this day. In 1882, when the plan was first adopted, the number of students was 10. During the last seven years, the aggregate number of students admitted came to 98. The prescribed course of instruction was in former years gone through in twelve or fifteen years; but under the new arrangements the students were able to go through the same course in about five years. In reporting on the examination of the Madressa in December, 1886, Professor Darmesteter said:—"The texts proposed for translation have been generally treated in a satisfactory way, and, moreover, the students have shown in their annotations and commentaries a real knowledge of the Avesta and of Zoroastrianism at large, which is very creditable to their teacher, Mr. Eduljee Kershaspjee Antya, and to themselves. I may add that there is a remarkable uniformity in all the papers, as you may see from the marks given, and which move within a very narrow range. There is a general and rather good average, there is no paper absolutely bad; and it is clear that the students of the Madressa are earnest and painstaking students, who realize the importance and value of their studies. But I am also bound to say there is hardly one paper that distinguishes itself by an original treatment of the subject." With regard to the Pehlvi class examined in December, 1886, Dr. E W. West considered "that the subjects studied have been very judiciously selected, and that the progress made by the students is very satisfactory." Two Fellowships, of the value of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 per month, were at present awarded to students of the Madressa. The report showed that the Madressa had enabled Parsee students to learn the ancient languages in which their sacred books were written, and to be the exponents of their doctrines to the rest of their co-religionists by writing essays and delivering lectures in a language they could understand. The report acknowledged thanks to Mr. K. R. Cama, honorary superintendent of the Madressa, who had taken great pains since its establishment in 1880 to promote its usefulness. In the Bombay schools of the Sir Jamsetjee Institution, 500 boys and 625 girls were receiving instruction in the Zoroastrian religion, while the Mofussil schools gave instruction to 353 boys and 262 girls, making an aggregate of about 1,700 Zoroastrian children.

Some of the students delivered short addresses in Gujeratee elucidatory of texts from the Zend-Avesta founded on the three great principles of Zoroastrianism, namely, good thoughts, good words, good deeds. Some of the girls sang songs and gave recitations on the philosophy and purity of the Zoroastrian religion.

The chairman, having distributed prizes, spoke of the good work done by the Madressa, which, he thought, might lay claim by its results to the *status* of a College. Thirty-five years ago, a knowledge of the Zoroastrian religion was limited only to a few. There were no Madressas and no teachers to speak of; but now, by means of the Madressa, the then state of things had undergone a wonderful change. The books and papers published by students of the Madressa, illustrative of the beauty and purity of Zoroastrianism, were valuable contributions to educate the Zoroastrian public. The chairman, on behalf of himself and his co-trustees on the board of the Parsee Punchayet funds, tendered thanks to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee and K. R. Cama for their valuable co-operation in furthering the usefulness of the Madressa. In conclusion, the chairman warmly thanked Mr. Secretary Nusserwanjee Byramjee for the successful management of all the charitable institutions in their charge, and congratulated him on the favourable results of the suggestions and efficient arrangements made by him for imparting religious and moral education to the students of the Sir Jamsetjee Madressa, as well as to the pupils of all the schools of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw Petit, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 25.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Co.
Ratepayers' Election.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 26.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Departure of Sir Lepel Griffin.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 30.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Co.
May 1.—May Day.
„ 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
„ 5.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
„ 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
„ 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p m.
„ 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 20.—Pentecost.
„ 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
„ 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

Dewan Luchman Dass has been improving the time of his residence in Lahore by renewing old acquaintances and visiting among the Mahommedans of Lahore. We are informed that an attempt will be made to get up a Mahommedan faction in Lahore to support him in his claims against the Maharaja. We believe, however, that the Dewan personally desires to go to Europe at an early date, there to enjoy the fruits of his toil in Kashmir.

The Lahore paper says that the reason why Colonel McNeile's step in the Service has not been given is that the Government has been waiting for the decision of the Governmet of India as to whether Mr. Bruce, now Political Agent in the Beluchistan Agency, and formerly an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, is to return to the Punjab Commission. This decision has now been communicated. Mr. Bruce will return and will absorb the vacancy in the second grade of Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Bruce is expected about the 15th May, and will be posted to the Dehra Ismail Khan District as Deputy Commissioner.

AN ADDRESS BY A MUNICIPAL CANDIDATE.

A meeting of the ratepayers and residents of Bombay was held last evening at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to hear an address of Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, who is a candidate for the vacancy caused in the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the resignation of Dr. Peterson. There was a good attendance, principally of natives, including some of their representative men. The Hon. P. M. Mehta was invited to take the chair.

The chairman said that Mr. Chandawarkar needed no introduction at his hands, for the simple reason that the candidate was just as well known to them as he (the chairman) himself or any other person present there. He would only content himself by congratulating the ratepayers upon securing a candidate who, according to his view, belonged to the class of men on whom the success of the Municipal administration would depend, and who could take an active, intelligent, enlightened and independent interest in all Municipal affairs. (Applause.) The past career of Mr. Chandawarkar gave every guarantee that he would in every way be an useful and valuable acquisition to the Corporation. (Applause.)

Mr. Chandavarkar said: The meeting was aware that the seat in the Corporation, for which he was now the only candidate, had been rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Peterson, who had, as a member of the body, rendered very useful services to the ratepayers. In offering himself as a candidate for the seat which had been occupied by so public-spirited a gentleman as Dr. Peterson, he (Mr. Chandavarkar) felt necessarily some diffidence, and he felt it all the more because the seat had before Dr. Peterson was elected to it been long and honourably occupied by the late Mr. Goculdas Jugmohandas, a gentleman whose services to the ratepayers of Bombay had been of a highly valuable character. Mr. Chandavarkar could not say that he possessed the ability or the experience of the two men he had named, and he would not have appeared as a candidate for the seat they had so worthily occupied, if some of his friends, prominent among whom were his nominator, Mr. Khote, his seconder, Mr. Damodher Thakersey, and last, but not least of his friend, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, had not asked him to do so, and deemed him worthy of their confidence and support. It was on account of the encouragement afforded to him by them that he was now able to appear before the ratepayers and appeal to them for their suffrages, and in so appealing to them he would pledge himself to the assurance that, if elected and sent to the Corporation as their representative, he would do his best to serve them to the best of his powers. In his humble opinion, Mr. Chandavarkar felt that every one who sought to go into the Corporation was bound to remember one thing above everything else, and that was that the municipal constitution of Bombay had a glorious history behind it, such as no other city in India could boast of. (Cheers). It was the duty of every ratepayer's representative to carefully study and remember it, and to so share his policy in the Corporation as to say or do nothing that was likely to cost discredit on that history. It might be asked—what was there in that history to be so much proud of? There was a good deal in it of which Bombay's ratepayers might justly be proud. There were some who doubted whether Bombay was rightly called *urbs prima in Indis*, and no doubt now and then things were done and said in this city which lent support to the doubt; but, nevertheless, Bombay deserved to be called the first city in India for this, if for no other reason, that of no other city in this country could it be said, as it could be said of Bombay, that its municipal constitution had not been made but had steadily grown, and that the growth was due not to any accidental circumstances, but to the fact that the ratepayers had fought constitutional battles in the cause of municipal liberty bravely, wisely, and firmly, and had obtained the privileges of local self-government, after repeated trials of their strength. (Loud Cheers). What other city was there in India, the citizens of which, growing discontented with the abuses which had crept into their municipal administration, had cared to rise constitutionally, in a mass, and to strive actively for municipal reform as had the ratepayers of Bombay done in the year 1871, when, determined to rid themselves of the municipal oppression under which they had been groaning, they held meetings, and thousands of them assembled in the Town Hall, and eagerly watched the animated debates at the meetings of the Justices of the Peace, who then superintended or were supposed to superintend the municipal administration of this city? What other city was there in India, the citizens of which got up a most active agitation, and hastened the march of municipal reform as had done the ratepayers of this city in 1871. The year 1871 opened a new chapter in our municipal history, and it showed fully the stuff of which Bombay's ratepayers were made. The municipal constitution of Bombay was cherished by those ratepayers as something like a sacred institution, and that because they had obtained it, or rather won it, after years of toil, of suffering, and of active incessant and strong agitation. This alone entitled Bombay to the title of the first city in India; but that was not all. That did not complete the list of those who had contributed to the glories of our municipal history. The success of local self-government in a city was said by those who were regarded as authorities on the subject to depend on the willingness of its leading and best citizens to devote their time and their energies to its civic affairs. Mr. Chamberlain, one of the most prominent British statesmen of the present day, who had himself began his political career by working for the municipality of Birmingham, and who had raised that city by means of its municipality to the position of one of the first-class towns in England, recently made a speech on his return from America, in the course of which he observed that during his visit to the United States he had been surprised to find that local self-government had failed in many of the American towns, so much so that in Washington, the capital of the United States, which were regarded as "the land of freedom" and "the home of the democracy," the Government had been compelled to abolish the Municipal Corporation and to hand over the Municipal Government of the city to three Commissioners appointed by the President of the Republic! Mr. Chamberlain ascribed the failure of local self-government in America to the fact that the best citizens there had not cared to make sacrifice in order to do public good. To us in Bombay it should be a relief to remember that here our best citizens had so far from neglecting public interests had up to now deemed it their duty to devote their time, their talents, and their energies to the promotion of the best interests of the ratepayers. One could hardly say what would have become of Bombay's municipal history if we had not had among us such men as the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—(loud cheers),—Rao Saheb Mandlik and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—(prolonged cheering),—the late Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, and last but not least of all the Hon. Mr. Pherozesha M. Metha—(loud applause)—whom Mr. Chandavarkar would say in the language used by Mr. Chamberlain of an eminent citizen of Birmingham:—"Our chairman is an illustration of what I am glad to think is not uncommon amongst us; he has been willing to make those sacrifices of which I speak; he has been willing to devote the intelligence that might have been for him, perhaps, more profitably employed to the service of his fellow-citizens without hope of any other reward than their approval." But it should not be forgotten that we owed the present municipal constitution of Bombay a great deal to the fact that we had amongst us from time to time the co-operation, the guidance, and the active support of some of our best European citizens. It was a European—Mr. J. A. Forbes—who took the lead in the exposure of the municipal abuses of this city in 1871; and Bombay could never afford to forget that she was indebted for her municipal triumphs a great deal to such men as Colonel Tremenhere, Col. Hancock, Mr Taylor, Mr. Connon, Dr. Blaney, Major Payne Barras, Mr. Wood, and several others, whose names would endure among us as long as our present municipal constitution should endure, and whose memories and name we are bound to cherish with the feelings of the highest gratitude, for they fought courageously for our municipal liberties and stood by the side of the ratepayers nobly during the most trying of our municipal crises. (Loud Cheers.) In this respect—it being privileged to be proud of the co-operation and guidance of some of our best European citizens in the matter of local self-government—Bombay stood singularly and exceptionally fortunate, and justly excited the envy of other cities in India. Calcutta and Madras knew hardly the like of it. Nor should another equally striking fact be forgotten, and it was this that in no other city had the press, both native and Anglo-Indian, been so consistently and so thoroughly on the side of local self-government and municipal progress as the press of Bombay had been. The Native Press of Bombay had never failed to advocate the cause of its ratepayers; but what was more remarkable, and what reflected all the greater credit on Bombay and entitled this city, all the more to the title of the first city in India, was that its English dailies—the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*—whatever their opinions on other questions might have been, had, on the question of our local self-government, all along and upon the whole espoused the cause, and vindicated the dignity of our municipal independence and progress. (Cheers.) Our Government, too, had like all wise Governments, deferred to public opinion on several occasions. Such had been the history of our present municipal constitution; that history showed how he had worked for it,—how the ratepayers, our best native citizens, our best European citizens, our press, had nobly and constitutionally fought for our present municipal constitution, and how our Government had contributed to its growth. Such a history as that was unique in the annals of modern India, and it could not but gratify every ratepayer of Bombay to observe that the constitution, of which we were all so proud, was now shortly to enter on the second stage of its progress. The new Act which the Legislature passed the other day was a decided improvement on the law now in force, in spite of some of its shortcomings. That new Act will stand as a monumet of the liberal policy of the present Government of Bombay. Lord Reay's Government, assisted and guided by the counsels of such natives as the Hon. Mr. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Telang on the one hand, and such liberal-minded Europeans as the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam and the Hon. Mr. Latham on the other, had succeeded in putting our Municipal Government on a better basis than it was now on. The new law gave four more seats in the Corporation to the ratepayers' representatives. That was a valuable gain. It gave the Town Council, for the first time, the power to elect its own chairman. That power had hitherto been exercised by the Government, and Mr. Chandavarkar was bound to say, in justice to the Government that they had upon the whole exercised that power well and wisely by appointing some of our best and ablest men to be chairman of the Town Council. And to Lord Reay, in particular, we were indebted for the fact that his had been the first Goverament which had appointed a native to be chairman of the Town Council. Mr. Chandavarkar hoped the Town Council would use the power as well and as wisely as the Government had done. But the greatest triumph and achievement of the New Act which was shortly to become law, was that it had for the first time in explicit terms declared that the Municipal Government of Bombay was vested in the Corporation, and that the Municipal Commissioner was the executive officer of the Municipality. There was no such thing in the law now in force. The peculiarity of the present law was that, while it carefully defied the powers of the Municipal Commissioner, it as carefully was silent as to the powers of the Corporation except as regards the settlement of the budget. Thence it was that the Municipal Commissioner had now and then been able under the law now in force to beard our municipal fathers in their burden. (Laughter.) But under the new Act it would be difficult for him to do so. This was the highest of our municipal gains, for the new Act defined the function of the Corporation to what it should be—it declared that function to be deliberation, control, and criticism. Mr. Chandavarkar could not agree with those who thought that the time had come for abolishing the Municipal Commissionership. A single executive officer was needed for a large concern like the Bombay Municipality, and he knew that that was the opinion of many native gentlemen to whom he had spoken on the subject. There were no doubt other reforms needed, and among those reforms some were reforms which ought to come from the Corporation itself. There was the quorum difficulty of the Corporation; then, again, it was by no means creditable to that body that it should have shown a great deal of vacillation in choosing finally a site for its offices. The Corporation had chosen the Bori Bunder site three years ago, and having chosen it they ought to have stuck to it like practical men. But they wavered for two years, and only the other day they passed, by a majority, a proposition reaffirming their original proposition about the Bori Bunder site. In reaffirming it they had acted as sensible men; they had done what public opinion—what the ratepayers—desired; and though there were prophets of evil who were busy circulating the report that the Corporation had not fought the last of the battle of sites, Mr. Chandavarkar hoped for the credit and reputation of Bombay, that that body would never allow the controversy to be reopened and public time wasted on a matter, which, like litigation, ought to end somewhere, and had ended now satisfactorily to the ratepayers and a majority of the Corporators. Whether the Corporation was to work well or ill depended ultimately and in the last resort on none so much as on the ratepayers themselves. They were after all the arbiters of their own destinies. If they, the ratepayers, would do their duty well, if they would take care to select as their representatives in the Corporation good men and true men who would zealously work for them, protect their interests, and share their aspirations, and, if having selected such men, the ratepayers would not forget to vigilantly watch their conduct in the Corporation, the municipal, constitution of Bombay would work satisfactorily and continue to do all the good expected of it. They should not remain indifferent, because they had obtained a good Municipal constitution. A constitution may be good, but everything depended on how it was worked and it would be worked efficiently and satisfactorily only if the ratepayers would interest themselves always in it. The ratepayers of Bombay ought to watch the Corporation by means of the Ratepayers's Association, which had done splendid work in 1871 and 1872, and which could do as splendid work if properly supported. Mr. Chandavarkar hoped the ratepayers would not forget what they had done in 1871, and would lay the lessons of that year to their heart and act in the spirit of those lessons. If they would so act and if they would only take care to send to the Corporation men who were willing and able to work for them, they would succeed in making the future of our municipal history brighter than its past had been, and thus fully entitle themselves to be called the citizens of the first city in India. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Blaney said he had not the least doubt that Mr. Chandawarkar's career in the Corporation would be eminently satisfactory, and that he had deserved the hearty thanks of the ratepayers by responding to their call, and giving them an opportunity of hearing the eloquent words in which he had described what he considered to be the duty of honest representatives of the ratepayers in the Corporation. The speaker referred to "the scandal of the quorum difficulty" at the Corporation which, at times, seriously impaired the efficiency of that body, and he gave instances of what he regarded as the lukewarm interest taken by some of the ratepayers' representatives. Their absence from their places on many occasions had led to very regrettable resolutions, and urged the necessity on their part of regular attendance. An impression was abroad that native members of the Corporation were more regular in their attendance than European members. But the fact was quite the reverse, as would appear from the fact that, while the attendance of the European members was 46 per cent. that of the natives was 40 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The speaker concluded by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Chandawarkar.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, in seconding the proposition, said that if all the members of the Corporation were as zealous and earnest as Mr. Chandawarkar, the problem of local self-government would have been practically solved.

The proposition, on being put by the chairman, wa carried by acclamation. Mr. Dinshaw E. Watcha having thanked the chairman for presiding, the meeting terminated.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

At the Bengal Council meeting on April 21 the Hon'ble Kalley Nath Mitter moved the omission of Clause 235, providing for the approval of building sites and plans by the Corporation before the erection of buildings was permitted. He said that his objection was that the power proposed to be given to the Commissioners was very extensive, and unless exercised with great discretion were likely to be abused.

Sir H. Harrison replied that it was proposed to give the Commissioners the same powers as are possessed by the Bombay Corporation. Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, had specially pointed out the injury being done to Calcutta by means of houses being built in such a manner as to make clean and clear streets an impossibility. The Public Health Society had also addressed the Council on the subject. These recommendations being before the Select Committee they had done what all reasonable men would do, namely, drafted the section alluded to. The powers conferred were not at all unreasonable, but were absolutely necessary in the interests of the general public.

The amendment was lost.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Gurudass Banerjee a paragraph was added which provided that, where any site is disproved by reason of its falling within the lines of any projected street, the owner shall be entitled to reasonable compensation, if the site be not acquired by the Commissioners within one year from the date of the disapproval.

The Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter proposed an amendment modifying Section 247 containing restrictions on the building of huts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Allen spoke strongly against the "savage, indecent and filthy manner" in which people lived even in such a quarter as the Theatre Road, and thought that stringent provisions were necessary.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE PROPERTY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday on a matter arising in chambers under the Trustees' Act on the petition of Luxmeebai, widow of Venayek Jugonnathjee Sunkersett. Luxmeebai, as a trustee, asked for the opinion, advice, or direction of the Court with reference to an agreement she had entered into with one Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjiawalla to lease to hand for 150 years a piece of land belonging to the charity estate of the late Jugonnath Sunkersett. The Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for himself as Advocate-General and as ex-officio trustee to the charitable property. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the petitioner, Luxmeebai; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, for Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, the adopted son of Luxmeebai; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjiawalla, the lessee.

His Lordship said:—"This is a matter arising in chambers under section 43 of Act XX., 1886. I am asked on the petition of Luxmibai, widow of the late Vinayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, for my opinion, advice or direction on certain questions of management or administration of trust property of which she is trustee. Under that section a trustee may apply, without instituting a suit, to any judge of the High Court, for his opinion, advice or direction, and by acting on such opinion the trustee is deemed to have properly discharged her duty. Obviously the court under such circumstances must act with caution, and only advise in matters when the rights of the parties *inter se* are not in dispute either in law or in fact. The section is substantially the same as section 30 of Lord St. Leonard's Act 22, 23, Vic. C. 35. The decisions under that section show clearly under what circumstances and within what limits the court will give its advice, and they are collected in Seton on decrees, Vol. I., p. 492. The question on which the court has advised trustees have related strictly to undisputed matters of management, such as questions of advancement, maintenance, charge of investment, sale of a house, compromises, taking proceedings. And disputed points of law or fact have never been included. The court will not, for instance, construe an instrument or make any order affecting the rights of the parties. (Re Lorenz Settlement, 1 Dr. and Son 401 and re Evans 30, Ben, 232.) Nor can affidavits be used (Lewin on Trust, 618). The court must advise on the facts stated in the petition alone. (Re Muggerroji Trusts Johns 625) Vice-Chancellor. Sir W. Page Wood in re Barrington, 1, J. and H. 142), declined to give an express opinion on the details of a scheme to raise money for repairs and permanent improvements, and his language might be adopted *ipsissimis verbis* in this present matter. "This is not a case," he said, "in which I can properly give an opinion," but I have no objection to express my view as to the principle involved. My reason for not giving an express opinion is that the case goes into details with which the court cannot effectually deal without having a superintending power and being informed by affidavits, and the court has no means of exercising any controlling power over the subject matter." As regards the section in the Indian Act there is an express decision in I. L. J. R. 7, Bom. 381, when the learned Judge follows the English decisions and says "it is no part of a Judge under section 43 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees Act to give any opinion on a point on the decision of which may depend questions of right or title. The limits, therefore, within which I must confine myself have been clearly laid down both at home and in Bombay. Now in this matter I am asked to advise the Trustee—(*a*) Whether she has the power to grant the proposed lease to the said Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karranjiawalla; (*b*) whether the court will sanction or direct the said lease; (*c*) that the court will advise in the premises as may seem fit. Now reading the section under which I am asked to act by the light of the above decisions, I must reply to these questions as follows:—(*a*) So far as this question involves a decision on the construction of the will to the effect that Luxmeebai is the trustee of the property, I cannot answer it. But her management seems to have been settled by the decision in I. L. R. 119 Bombay 381, she is *de facto* trustee, and my answer is based on the assumption that she is also Trustee *de jure*. Replying on that basis, I do not think I can say that she has power to grant this particular lease to Ruttonji Bhiccaji, because it would be a decision on a question of detail and of fact without sufficient grounds for me to go upon. But I am of opinion as a matter of general principle that the Trustee of this charitable property could make a lease—a building lease—of the land devoted to the maintenance of the trusts. The property hitherto has only been used for agricultural purposes, the return has been small, and the temple and its adjuncts have been in consequence insufficiently maintained. A sufficient income for the trust would be probably obtained if the land were let for building purposes. Such portion of it as it required for the annual fair which is one of the objects of the trust, should be reserved. The lease should be for the usual period of 99 years, and should contain the usual covenants to build, repair, &c.; due provision should be made for the surrender or removal of the building at the close of the period on such terms as are customary in Bombay. The rental should be such as would make the arrangement beneficial to the trust, considering the market value of the land. I am of opinion that lease fulfilling these conditions would be within the powers of the trustees. As regards the money which is required to meet the expense of repairs and maintenance it will evidently have to be raised in some way as a charge either temporary or permanent on the trust property. I am of opinion that such a charge, limited to the purposes of necessary repairs and maintenance of all the objects of the trust would not be beyond the intention of the testator. But I cannot discuss any details as to amount or particular work to be done, as under this section of the Act I have no controlling power. I consequently think the sanction of the court should be obtained to any charge. As regards question (*b*) I have already stated that I cannot advise as to the particular lease, and I have no power under the section to sanction it. Question (*c*) I have answered already. As regards costs I think the trustee and the Advocate-General are entitled to their costs out of the fund to be taxed as between attorney and client as regards Mr. Lang's client, he appeared on notice and he is entitled to his cost of appearance in chambers, but exclusive of his affidavits which ought not to have been filed. I think Mr. Inverarity's client who appeared without notice and at his own risk, had no *locus standi* in such an application as the present one. He must pay his own cost. I certify for counsel.

THE PROS AND CONS OF MARRIAGE.

Writing in the *Quiver*, the auther of "How to be Happy though Married" says:—

I quite believe in marrying for gold and working for silver; but there should be a reasonable chance of getting work to do, for it is nothing less than criminal folly to marry on nothing a week, and that uncertain—very! On the other hand, there is some truth in the saying that what will keep one will keep two. Show me one couple unhappy merely on account of their limited circumstances, and I will show you ten who are wretched from other circumstances. There are bachelors who are so ultra-prudent, and who hold such absurd opinions as to the expense of matrimony, that, although they have enough money, they have not enough courage to enter the state. Pitt used to say that he could not afford to marry, yet his butcher's bill was so enormous that some one has calculated it as affording his servants about fourteen pounds of meat a day each man and woman! For the more economical regulation of his household, if for no other reason, he should have taken to himself a wife. Of course a young man with a small income cannot afford to marry if he smokes big cigars and gives expensive drinks to every fool who claps him on the back and calls him "old man." He must be particular, too, in choosing a wife, to select one who is economical and who can keep house with the least amount of waste. Swift's saying about nets and cages is well known. He thought that one reason why many marriages are unhappy is because women spend their time in making nets to catch husbands rather than in making cages to keep them in when caught. True, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and we see no reason why a girl should not do all that is consistent with self-respect and modesty to obtain a husband. She should remember, however, that conquests have to be kept as well as made, and that for a woman to fail to make and keep her home happy is to be a 'failure" in a more real sense than to have failed in getting a husband. "Why don't the men propose, mamma?" One reason is because they are afraid that the girls of the period will make extravagant wives. The other day a girl was talking with a middle aged bachelor; the girl was of a by no means shy disposition, so she began to "chaff" him about his wretchedly unmarried condition. "Why don't you marry? Can't you afford to keep a wife?" "My innocent young friend," was the reply, 'I can afford to support half a dozen wives; but I can't afford to pay their dressmaker's bills.' Oh, mothers, think not always about getting good husbands for your daughters, but think sometimes how to make your daughters fit to be good wives.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, April 21, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct	25
Alipore Coal Co....	100	5 p. ct.	103
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	91
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,585
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	a15	......	16½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	8½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	89
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	380
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	65
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	99
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	112
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	75
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	6 p. ct.	118
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	48
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.... ...	250	3 p. ct.	220
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	58
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	120
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	83
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	4dt
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	108
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	4 p. ct.	71
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	120
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	79
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	54
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	81
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	60
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	119
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	115
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	88

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	8 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	45
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	79
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	13p. ct. a	196
Do. contributory	100	13p. ct. a	98
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	37
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	35
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam)	90	4 p. ct. a	42
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	5ad.-int a	51
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	108
Durrung (Assam)	100	6 p.ct.	51
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	22
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3 p. ct.	38
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Giele (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	62
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	108
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. a	Inrcon
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int. a	170
Katacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	5 p. ct.	par
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	5 p. ct.	50
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	3½ p. ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. a	47
Loobah	100	12 p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	88
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	21
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	21
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	8ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	18 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	3 p. ct. c	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	47
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbarie Tea C., Ld. ...	100	8 p. ct.	65
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct. a	43
Ring-Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sagmoody (Assam)	100	nil, a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct.	4 5d
Second Falodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	30
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	2p. ct. a	48
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. a	68
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	35
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	1 ad.int.	93
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	160
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washab[illegible] W. Dooars ...	[illegible]	10 p. ct.	[illegible]

a—Ad.-int. div. on crop of 1887.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET, for six months, from June 1, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Upper storey. Stabling.—"X. D.," care of this paper.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on SATURDAY next, April 28th, from Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshment. Fare ONE RUPEE.

A LADY wishes for charge of CHILDREN to Australia. Satisfactory references.—Address "WAUGANUI," office of this paper.

THE SALE of GENERAL WHITE'S GARDEN at Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 7 a. m.—Ferns, Stephanotis, Crotons.

SPOONS AND FORKS.—Our new stock of Nevada Silver to hand, and we gurantee them to wear as silver. Best. Very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—About 17 cwts Blundell's Genuine WHITE LEAD in oil to close shipment.—WALTER, NUTTER and Co., opposite the Custom House.

VANILLA PODS.—Just received from Mexico fresh Vanilla Sticks, best quality, oz. Rs. 2. Special discount to Trade.—WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, near Forbes's Ice Factory, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—Everything very satisfactory, the Cuisine is very good, the place clean, and the Proprietors are most obliging and attentive, and the Hotel deserve patronage for their endeavour to please the public.—(Sd.) W. F. B. Col., Bengal Army.—CONCURRED (Sd.) D. C. H. Lt.-Col., Ret. Bengal Army.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO SUB-LET, at Mahableshwar, from 5th May "ST. JAMES'S," very centrally situated, and one of the largest and best furnished houses on the hill. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR.

TO BE LET, furnished BUNGALOW, "Fernwood," Matheran; also a large commodious Bungalow of Dr. Maneckjee's, Girgaum Back Road. —Apply within.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors, with EXCELLENT table and accommodation. Terms very moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a pair of Australian Horses, a Brougham, &c., a Mail-phaeton, single and double harness, all in very good condition.—Apply to C. TH. MEILI.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

GOUROCK'S CANVAS, most DURABLE, for Sails, Awnings, Covers, and MONSOON TARPAULINS.—At BIRKMYRE BROS., Elphinstone Circle.

FARASH OR FLOOR CLOTH taken from New Home pattern, 40" wide, at from 5 to 7 annas per yard.—Apply to the MANAGER, Victoria Mills Company, Ld., Cawnpore.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment, Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CHILDREN'S BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS with and without rubber tyers, Morocco lined, with reversable hoods. Excellent finish.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of theprevious week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, ncluding postage.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECTACLES.

MR. N. LAZARUS.

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

may be CONSULTED DAILY at Messrs SOUNDY Co., Ld., Rampart Row,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE of Valuable 14 Separate Plots of Land, with Bungalow, Chawl, &c., standing on some of them the whole known as Muluckwady, at Girgaum Back Road, opposite Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, the property of Mr. Morarjee Khimjee.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned 14 separate plots of valuable land, suitable for building, bungalows, houses, chawls, &c., being portions of one entire piece of land (with bungalow, chawl, &c.) admeasuring about (5,695) square yards, and known as Muluckwady, situate at Girgaum Back Road, opposite to the bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Knight, C.S.I. The property will be put up in different lots as under:—

Plot Nos.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot Nos.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot Nos.	Sqr. Yds.
1	986	7	321	10	252
2	813	8	182	11	172
5	342	9	305	12	239
3	461 with small bungalows.				
4	580 ,, large ,,				
6	396 ,, outhouses.				
13	174 ,, chawl.				
14	460 ,, ,,				

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title, deeds and plans, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Vendor's Solicitors, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th April, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF LAW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The valuable library, consisting of several hundreds of law and other books, the property of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A collection of valuable books relating to history and antiquities, the property of a gentleman changing his residence. Also a number of law and other books belonging to another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 26th and 27th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., each day Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Office of Mr. James Crowder, Old "Times of India" Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the office furniture, samples, of hardware, hosiery, cutlery, &c., of which full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE.
At No. 28 Apollo Street, Fort,
Close to the Offices of Messrs. Phipson & Co.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., the stock-in-trade consisting of silk and cotton laces, gloves, hats, and bonnets, corsets, baby's cloaks, robes and bibs, ladies' and girls' Jerseys, flowers, feathers, parasols, belts boots and shoes, cuffs and collars, ribbons, silver and metal watches, chains, sets of brooches and earrings, timepieces, soaps, cloth, hair, and nail brushes, table covers, hand-bags, dressing bags, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 26th inst.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill the valuable blackwood and teakwood furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., of the "Marine Hotel."

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th May, at 3 p. m., the valuable household furniture, dentist's instruments, drilling and other machines, lathe, tools, books, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Dr. SAXTY GOOD.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN PEARSE & Co., LD.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, if not previously disposed of, by private contract.

50 fully paid-up shares in Pearse & Co., Ld., the property of a gentleman going home.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th April, 1888.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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Hunyadi János.

"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST APERIENT WATER."

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

"I prescribe none but this."
Baron von SCANZONI.

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Professor SAYRE, New York.

"As a laxative, I prefer it to any and every other Mineral Water."
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"The potent Hunyadi János."
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

CONSOLS moved up another ⅛ per cent. in London, yesterday, say to 99⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher at 107. Silver, at Reuter's quotation of 42⅜, was unchanged, as also were four per cent. Rupee Securities, at £67⅝; but of the other denomination they were ⅛ lower, at £72¼. French Rentes were still quoted in Paris at 106⅞.

The only change noticeable in the quotations wired from Mincing Lane is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Poppy Seed. Linseed was firm, Rapeseed quiet, and Coffee flat, but without any alteration in prices. The market for East Indian Wheat continued steady, but without further movement in rates.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening. the total Sales, at 14,000 bales (of which 700 were Surats) having exceeded the morning's forecast by 4,000 bales. There was no alteration again in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. "Fine" Broach, with the "Fully Good" clause is reported to have been done at 5d. per lb., March-April shipment, which is 1-16d. below the rate for ready stuff. Manchester had been steady at previous quotations. This morning the Liverpool market opened firm; but it was not thought probable that the Sales would exceed 10,000 bales. The Imports were put down at 13,000 bales.

The steady feeling in New York continues, and at 9¾ cents for spot Cotton, and 9·91 cents for August Futures, quotations thence show no change. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, and the figures to date now compare for the three years as undernoted:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	4,000	1,100	8,000
Two days' do. ...	8,000	4,200	16,000
Since 1st Sept., 1887 ...	5,157,000	5,132,200	5,014,000

Although no actual advance in prices has been established in our local market for the staple here to-day, and beyond a moderate demand for ready Cotton from spinners, there has been little enquiry, a firm tone has been apparent throughout the day, and nothing below full rates, on the previous basis, has been acceptable to sellers. Bengals have attracted most attention, and some 700 bales of these are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 170-86½, shippers having also been in the market to some extent for this growth and for Bhownuggur, some lots of which were taken at Rs. 198-206½. The other purchases reported have comprised about 400 bales of Wadwan, at Rs. 196-203; 250 bales of Mowa, at Rs. 212-20 t the same quantity of Barsee, at Rs. 219-20, and a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Broach, at Rs. 232; Veravul, at Rs. 180-90; Untni, at Rs. 178, and Compta, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been a good enquiry to-day for Ekdani and No. 1 Club Delhi, and a large business in these descriptions is reported, other kinds not being much wanted. The market is steady at our previous quotations all round.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* and *Rapeseed* of the *Yellow Cawnpore*, and *Red Cawnpore* and *Delhi* sorts have been in demand, and considerable purchases have transpired. Rs. 6-1-0 is quoted for ready bold *Linseed*, and for Rapeseed on the spot Rs. 5-15 for *Yellow Cawnpore* and Rs. 5-6 for *Red* are quoted, the market being steady at these rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,618	bales.
Wheat	130,648	cwts.
Linseed	36,253	,,
Rapeseed	19,775	,,
Gingelly	2,043	,,
Poppy Seed	11,642	,,
Groundnuts	2,937	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, not to say dull, the limited quantity of cargo offering compared with the available tonnage tending to weaken the market, and though quotations are given on the previous level, they are barely maintained thereat. No fresh forward business is reported, and there seems to be little enquiry for arrival tonnage.

EXCHANGE, after opening at last evening's final rates, became weaker, and closed quiet at a decline of 1-32d. therefrom. Business was done early in the day in Bank Wire Transfer, at 1s. 4⅜d, and in Private Transfer, sold to a bank, at 1s. 4 13-32d. Some 6 months' sight Credits were also placed at 1s. 4 19-32d. Forward Wire Transfer may be called 1s. 4-5 16d, and for ready we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Credits do.	do. ...	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Francs do.	do. ...	1·74.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER gave some promise of a lively day at opening, but the tone became quiet, and rates have been without movement at par to 1-16 premium for Fours for money and the 30th instant, and 99⅞ to 13-16 for the settlement at the end of next month. 4½ per cent. Paper is nominally unchanged at 106¼.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and the only changes shown in our list this evening are a fall of Rs. 10 in Queen, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Khatao Macconji Mill shares. The tone of the market as to Mill Scrip, however, may be called steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	827½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161¼

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1025
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	48
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	800
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,600	Rs. 135	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	00	100	Rs. 10	66
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	40
Port Canning Co.	6,00[illegible]	000	1,000	R 19	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	121
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	[illegible]	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	100
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	100	All		..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

WIESE—April 16, at Ajmere, of cholera, Freidrich Wilhelm Ferdinand Wiese, Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Rajputana Division, aged 45 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1888.

THE Bimetallists, at their conference at Manchester the other day, spoke with a confidence not often to be found in the champions of a losing cause. They ask, as a remedy for the burdens under which the trade of the world is groaning in these latter days, for an international agreement for a common monetary standard, and Mr. H. H. Gibbs, Governor of the Bank of England, and a prince and leader amongst the Bimetallists, boldly declares "that is what we want, that is the thing for which we have to strive, and that is the thing we mean to get." It can no longer be said, therefore, that the Bimetallists have not made up their minds as to what it is that they want. Whether they are right or wrong, nothing could be clearer than their profession of faith, and it is now propagated with a good deal of ability and with a strong confidence in its truth. They are making converts in influential circles, and we take it that the presence at the conference of Mr. D. M. Barbour, the Indian Finance Minister, is a proof that the Government of India are not at all reluctant to identify themselves with opinions which not long since were not too courteously brushed aside as the notions of fanatical men, victims of one idea. The *Times,* however, though it has abated much of its hostility to the movement and already shows signs of going over to it at no distant date, is not yet sufficiently persuaded to lose an opportunity of sneering at it. One of the speakers at the conference, who laboured under the disadvantage of being a political economist of some eminence, had pretty confidently asserted the possibility of maintaining a fixed ratio between the two metals, notwithstanding the variability in the cost of their production. The *Times,* with strange forgetfulness of the elements of the subject, assumes cost of production to be the only constituent of value, and accordingly it meets Professor Foxwell's argument with the sneer "It is sound policy, it seems, to fix the rate of exchange between two commodities without reference to so unimportant a detail as what their respective values may be." We take it that the Bimetallists would not have much difficulty in meeting the argument wrapped up in this sentence. In the first place no one at the conference, so far as we can learn, indicated any particular ratio at which the two metals should be made interchangeable. That, no doubt, would be a subject of arrangement between the Governments interested, and there would be no particular advantage in discussing it on public platforms. In the second place they would point to the historical fact that such a ratio has been fixed, that large and frequent fluctuations in the cost of production of gold and silver occurred during the seventy years, that the ratio was maintained, and that the rate of interchangeability of the two metals was not affected thereby. In 1803 the French passed a law which provided that gold and silver coinage should be interchangeable at the rate of fifteen and a half to one, the Mint freely coining both metals, and each being made acceptable as legal tender without limit upon the amount. This law remained in force until the end of 1873, when silver, having been demonetized in Germany, poured into France in abnormal quantities, the French Government became alarmed, and a limitation was at once put upon silver coinage. The old stable ratio, which had been undisturbed by the discoveries of the precious metals in California and in Australia, came to an end on the day that the free coinage of silver in France and the countries in the Latin Union was discontinued. But the relative cost of production of the two metals had nothing to do with it.

The Indian aspects of the question were not brought into prominence at the Manchester conference, which was naturally more concerned with the influence of low exchange upon English trade than upon Indian trade and Indian finance. Mr. Samuel Smith, however, had something to say upon the difficulty which the present monetary dislocation places in the way of a silver-using country borrowing in gold, and upon the "frightful loss" which the Indian Government sustains in meeting its gold obligations in London. It is in this fact, no doubt, that Mr. Barbour finds warrant for remaining in England for the greater part of his first year of office as Finance Minister. Nothing short of an expectation that in the capacity of a member of the Royal Commission on Silver he may be able to do something for the rehabilitation of the degraded metal would have kept him away from India at such a time of financial emergency as the present. The Government of India, indeed, have never concealed their belief that more was to be done for our finances in Europe than in India itself. Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget in 1886 was a long and mournful confession of the impossibility of controlling the financial situation so long as it was liable to recurrent disturbances attendant upon fluctuation in the price of silver. But his most despondent paragraphs were not more despondent than those in which his predecessor, Sir Evelyn Baring, testified before the Royal Commission to the influence of the silver factor in our Budgetary problems. "I look upon the Indian Budget now," Sir Evelyn Baring said, "as a mere matter of speculation; nobody can tell how it will turn up at the end of the year." The famous Treasury Minute of 1886, in which the Government of India were virtually told that the remedy lay not in running after doubtful theories, but in the curtailment of expenditure, missed this element in the situation, as it missed many others. The mere loss on exchange is to the Government of India, as it is to the trader, only one of the disadvantages which result from the fall of the rupee, and when either by economies or by readjustments of taxation the Government have found ways and means of making up the deficiency, there still remains the element of uncertainty, serious enough for the year for which provision is being made, and still more serious when the Finance Minister endeavours to look ahead. As the case stands we have to be content in India with a hand to mouth finance, providing as best we can in the year for the year's necessities, and leaving the future to take care of itself as best it may. Mr. Goschen, when he went to Manchester some months ago, spoke with reserve on the subject of silver. He would not be slow at working out some conclusion concerning it, however, if in preparing his Budget he had, as an Indian Finance Minister has, to make provision for more than a third of his expenditure in a currency against which the currency in which he collected his revenue exchanged at an uncertain ratio, but always at increasing disadvantage. The practical outcome of the exchange question, as a question of Indian finance, is indicated with sufficient seriousness in the careful inquiries which the Royal Commissioners last year addressed to Sir Evelyn Baring with the object of discovering the capacity of the Indian taxpayer for bearing an increased burden. When a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into "Recent Changes in the Relative Value of the Precious Metals" direct their investigation into the ability of the Indian ryot to pay an enhanced land assessment, we cannot quite shut our eyes to the unpleasant possibilities to which the unarrested fall in the rupee may lead us.

We cannot expect a Bimetallist conference in Manchester to put considerations of this kind in the fore-front of the argument. But self-interest should lead even Lancashire to pay due attention to the Indian factor in the problem. The *Times* does not forget it, but it remembers it only to misuse it. It is a little too much, we are told, to ask the leading countries of the world to go out of their way and to revolutionise their currency system as a kindness to India and to China and to some of the South American states. But the kindness would not be greater to India and to China than to the manufacturers at home whose trade is dependent upon the prosperity of the East. The fall of another penny in the rupee will necessitate a further increase in taxation, and it is a simple truth that no fresh tax can be imposed without adding sensibly to the poverty of the people—the people to whom Lancashire looks to take a large part of her goods. To talk of the matter as one of mere kindness to India is to ignore at once the necessities of India and the interests of England. That view of the question, we are persuaded, will not prevail at home. But it would be a mistake for those who are seeking to bring about a rehabilitation of silver to count too much upon the value of dialectic successes, or of an increased acceptance of their views by the English public. They must propagate their gospel in foreign parts before it can gain the saving efficacy which we are asked to await from it. There is a conflict of testimony as to the disposition of the Continental Governments on the subject. They have not even yet been won over to the bimetallist faith as completely as people seem to have been in Holland, where, according to Dr. Pierson, the President of the Netherlands Bank, it has "passed into public opinion," and it is considered a truism that bimetallism, though highly objectionable if applied in a small country, is the best system imaginable if applied by international agreement in a large number of civilized states. How are the German, the American and the French Governments to be brought round to this way of thinking? Because this is the practical part of an enterprise the academic part of which has been carried through with conspicuous success.

THE Bombay Swimming Bath Committee have received a very scant measure of justice at the hands of the Collector of Bombay. A certain quantity of the foreshore at Mahaluxmee, which was assigned by the Government for the purposes of the baths, being required for the new military works in progress at Mahaluxmee, the Collector has awarded a derisive compensation of eight annas the square yard. The Collector based his award on the fact that as the land was assigned to the Bath Committee on the condition that it should not be alienated or sold, it was not saleable, and therefore possessed no saleable value to its possessors. The funds which endow the bath were originally subscribed by Europeans for the purpose of providing accommodation at Aden for Civilians and other European passengers for Bombay, who were obliged to remain there in the old days until a steamer arrived to take them to their destination. When the P. and O. service to Bombay rendered the accommodation at Aden useless, General Barr, as sole survivor of the trustees, made over the funds to the Bombay Corporation as trustees for the European community of Bombay. His desire was to make Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, the trustee, but that functionary being changeable, while the Corporation has a continuous existence, the trust was made over to that body, which accepted it on the condition that under no circumstances was it to entail any outlay of Municipal money. When the Collector gave his award the Bath Committee asked the Corporation to refuse to accept it, and to insist upon more adequate compensation, which the Corporation, being trustees, could alone do. Yesterday the matter came up for consideration. The Committee pleaded that they had no funds to fight the question in the High Court, and they hinted that it was for the Corporation to stand up for the trust which it had accepted. But as it was impossible to take that course without incurring liability for costs, the Corporation declined to take action unless the Committee will agree to indemnify the Municipality for any outlay that may be incurred. The acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Charles, stated that the Committee had asked for the very moderate compensation of Rs. 2 per square yard. Seeing that an offer was made for part of the land under a building lease, it could not be said that the land was of no pecuniary value to the Committee, and he considered they were entitled to more than the nominal amount awarded. It is now for the Committee to see whether the equities of the case would not insure their success in the High Court; if so, they can still fight the Collector and win. The Corporation rightly declined to act upon a suggestion that they should, as trustees, accept the award of eight annas per yard over the head of the Committee, so as to avoid any further trouble in the matter.

MR. GLADSTONE and the French Government join hands in endeavouring to counterwork Mr. Goschen's proposal to raise £125,000 by putting a duty on bottled wines. Mr. Gladstone, whose name is as inseparably connected as is that of Mr. Gilbey with cheap claret, has given notice that he will oppose the duty when it comes forward in Committee; the French Government have given notice of the much more serious measure of withdrawing the "most favoured nation" treatment in retaliation for an arrangement which puts French champagnes and clarets under a disadvantage. The most favoured nation treatment was secured to England when, on the expiration of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty in 1882, and the failure of the negotiations for its renewal, M. Tirard found that arrangement a means of preventing English goods falling under the relatively illiberal general tariff. Curiously enough, the French Minister of Commerce, in introducing a Bill for that purpose, spoke upon the improbability of the English Government raising the duty on French imports, a forecast which Mr. Goschen has had the ill grace to falsify. The Parliamentary discussion of the question will be of unusual interest, for the case for and against the duties respectively will be stated by the man most competent to state it. Mr. Goschen, who cannot be deemed to be over-matched in a fiscal argument even by Mr. Gladstone, will make much of the plea that the duty in question is not protective, being raised purely for revenue purposes, and being levied upon articles in which England does not compete with France or with any one else. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, will be entitled to ask whether it was worth while, even for £125,000 a year, to raise a tariff controversy with France, to sacrifice the advantages that English trade gets by being put on a level with the nation whom France has by treaty brought into the most favourable relations with herself, and to stimulate the Protectionist spirit which is already so strong in the Republic.

THE Government of India has negatived the proposal to allow the Tansa Water Loan to run for the period of sixty years. The Corporation deemed it best to distribute the burden over three generations, all of which will equally benefit by the abundant supply of water which Tansa will provide for the city. The Government of India consider that the period of sixty years is too long. In disallowing the proposal made by the Corporation on the recommendation of Mr. Ollivant, the Government has laid down the rule that in future the Corporation must not borrow money for a longer period than forty years. A hard and fast rule does not seem to be necessary. The Tansa Loan is required for a great work which will endow the city with an abundant supply of water for centuries to come, and there is no reason why the burden, exceptionally heavy as it is, should be borne by two generations only, once the principle is admitted that the present generation may charge a future one. More logical than the restriction to forty years is the proposal which has been made in England that Municipalities should be prohibited from contracting loans for more than twenty years, so that posterity may not be burdened by their extravagance. If the generation which spends the money has to repay, it will presumably not spend so much as it otherwise might be inclined to do. But in that case posterity must do the best it can for itself.

WE regret to hear that the Gaekwar has not profited by his sojourn in the Neilgherries as much as it was hoped he would do. His medical advisers recommend that he should again visit Europe, and it is probable that he will start for Switzerland in June.

THERE is some likelihood that at the General Election Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will stand in the Liberal interest for Central Finsbury. The seat is now held by Captain Penton, a Conservative, but as at the last Election the Liberal candidate was beaten by only five votes, Mr. Dadabhai's chances will be much better than they were in Holborn.

THE *Tablet* announces the reception into the Church of Rome of the Rev. Luke Rivington, formerly of Merton College, Oxford. Mr. Rivington was at one time curate of St. Giles', Oxford and subsequently became one of the Cowley Fathers. Mr. Rivington is now in Rome and, according to the *Tablet*, hopes to become a Priest.

MR. PESTONJEE JEHANGIR, Deputy Collector and acting Talukdari Settlement Officer, Guzerat, has been allowed a further extension of service for one year.

FROM a telegram from Hongkong, dated yesterday, we learn that the total number of bales of Indian yarn sold in China, during the preceding fortnight, amounted to 8,900 bales, exchange being quoted at Rs. 222 per 100 dollars, and prices being unchanged.

THE following students have been successful in the Cambridge University Local Examinations:—F. C. Nicholas, Neemuch, educated at Newton College, South Devon; Miss F. J. Smith and Miss M. E. Smith, Belgaum, and Miss L. M. Spencer, Yercaud, educated at Walthaurston, Seven Oaks.

CAPTAIN G. C. Parker, I. M., Port Officer of Karachi, left India on a year's furlough by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Huzara. He was appointed vice Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust in March, 1887, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Royal Astronomical Society, a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and an Associate Institute Civil Engineers. We sincerely trust that this distinguished officer will completely recover the health which has become impaired during his long and arduous services in India of thirty-five years' duration, and that he will return at the end of his year's holiday to again take up the important duties he has so long and capably discharged.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN returned to Karachi from Lus Beyla in the torpedo launch Mina on the 18th instant.

THE hired transport Sirsa has proceeded to the Persian Gulf to bring over Ayub Khan's followers. It is probable that one of the Government steamers, either the Lawrence or the Sphinx, will be placed at the disposal of Ayub Khan, who is *en route* here.

A BENGAL paper says that by the recent tornado at Dacca, Nawab Abdul Gunny has lost nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees. His palace is now a ruin. His steamer is a wreck. Indeed, he is the greatest loser by this visitation.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON, Director-General of Railways, and Colonel Wallace, Director of the North-West Railway, have gone to Quetta. They will stop at Sibi to inspect the petroleum wells. Oil is plentiful there, but so viscous that it will not run in pipes; consequently cartage adds so much to the expense that it is costly to use it at present. Hopes are entertained of finding clearer oil at lower depths.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FILGATE, Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, who was recently taken ill whilst on official tour between Madras and Bombay, will leave for England in the middle of May, and retire at the end of his furlough. Major Bebgie, R.E., now at home, who has already twice officiated in the appointment, will eventually succeed. Colonel Filgate's *locum tenens* has not yet been selected.

THE Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Colonel de Parseval, arrived at Agra on Saturday morning and put up at the Club. The Duke proceeds to Simla to report himself to the Commander-in-Chief before joining the 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles, at Chakrata.

THE Thibetans showed fight for the first time since they were driven out of the stockade at Jeyluk, on Thursday last. Colonel Graham made a reconnaissance in force to Kupup, and, coming on an outpost of the enemy there, exchanged shots. The Thibetans shortly afterwards retreated, and Colonel Graham, after carefully examining the whole valley, withdrew to the camp at Gnatong, now strongly entrenched. There were no casualties on our side.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at Simla on Friday evening, looking none the worse, says an up-country paper, for what has been the longest tour of inspection ever undertaken by a Commander-in-Chief in this country.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF ULWUR has been pleased to give Rs. 100 in aid of Balu Pratap Chandra Ray's English translation of the Mahabharata. This amount, together with Rs. 300 received from his Highness two years ago, makes a total grant of Rs. 800 in aid of the work.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, April 23, Evening.

The official bulletin issued this evening regarding the condition of the Emperor of Germany announces that his Imperial Majesty continues to improve.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VIENNA, April 23.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria had a most cordial interview with the Emperor Francis-Joseph at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, to-day.

CHARLOTTENBURG, April 24.

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg arrived here to-day.

They were greeted with warmest cheering by the people who had gathered to witness the arrival of the Royal party at the Schloss.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, April 23.

France has threatened England that she will withdraw the favoured nation treatment if the proposed duties on bottled wines become law in the United Kingdom.

THE PANAMA CANAL LOTTERY.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported in favour of authorizing the Panama Canal Company to issue a lottery loan of 340,000,000 francs.

THE DEATH DUTIES.

LONDON, April 24.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone brought forward an amendment in favour of equalizing the death duties.

After a protracted debate, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 94 votes.

THE WINE DUTIES.

Mr. Gladstone has given notice that he will at the Committee stage oppose the proposed duty on wines.

BANQUET TO SIR JOHN PENDER.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD WOLSELEY.

Later.

Sir John Pender, the Chairman of the Eastern and other Telegraph Companies, was banquetted last night at the Hotel Metropole.

The Earl of Derby presided; and, in toasting the guest of the evening, his Lordship reviewed the services rendered by Sir John and the sacrifices he had made in the cause of telegraphy.

Lord Wolseley, who was present, in responding "To the Army," inveighed against the party politics which prevailed in England, compelling her Ministers to curtail the imperative expenses of the Army and Navy in order to gain the applause of their supporter.

At the conclusion of the banquet, Lord Derby presented Lady Pender with her husband's portrait in a rich frame.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GILLESPIE FROM MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, April 24.

Major-General Gillespie, C.B., left here at 4 a.m., to-day, for England on six months' leave. Having taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of the natives of the Cantonment, he had made himself very popular; and although the hour of departure was an inconvenient one, there was a large gathering at the Railway station, the leading members of the various sections of the native community, and the high priests of the Parsees, Mahomedans and the Borahs, being present to bid him good-bye. All expressed a hope that the General may return to Mhow with renewed health and vigour.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The Bombay Municipal Bill has not yet reached the Government of India, and when it is received its consideration is likely to occupy considerable time owing to its extreme length.

LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

The Legislative Session at Simla is likely to be a light one. The amendment of the Sea Customs Act, with reference to the duty on salt, will shortly come under consideration.

CHOLERA AT SRINAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 24.

Forty-eight cases of cholera are reported from Srinagar in fourteen hours from the night of the 22nd to the 23rd inst. No cases are reported from Baramoola.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, April 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here this morning, one day before due date.

SUEZ, April 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, April 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, with China mails, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols (New)	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. do.	72¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	42⅜
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 25
,, Mercantile ,,	£ 19
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£ 49

The Collector of Benares proposes taking active and decisive measures to rid the courts of the many *dalals* who hang about them in this station. The touting system has year by year increased, and has been a longstanding nuisance and worry to both litigants and pleaders, and a much-needed reform will have been effected when *dalali* has been rooted out.

MARCH OF A EUROPEAN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Not a very long time ago a certain European Cavalry Regiment, in India, was transferred from one Presidency to another, in the course of annual relief. The march performed was one of the longest known of late years, in time of peace, and some good might come from furnishing you with a few rough notes of its doings. A part of the route lay through country where a European soldier had not been seen since the Mutiny, where the Railway line was for days miles from camp, and where there were no roads and no proper camping ground. The camp was frequently pitched on cultivated ground and on sand, in which one sank up to the knees at every step. At times it took days to get rid of thorns, which at some camps covered uniforms, blankets (belonging to both men and horses), and tents, and the packing of tents on a cold and dark winter's morning caused many a lacerated hand. The saddling of horses endangered many a man's life, when the thorns, unnoticed in the dark, pricked their backs, causing them to kick and rear. Besides, there were many sore legs amongst the men, owing to their not knowing, till they were in the saddle, that there were thorns inside their clothing. The Regiment marched in service marching order (Khaki) with blue pants and jack boots, and wallets packed in accordance with a regimental order. Ten rounds of ammunition were carried in the pouch and ten rounds in the near wallet, the ammunition in the pouch beating the Devil's Tattoo on the men's backs when trotting. Water bottles were actually carried in the off-wallets, to be got at only by loosening a strap which held cloak and cape, consequently the men were deprived of the means of assuaging their thirst until they had arrived in camp. Picketing pegs and line heel ropes were carried on the saddle rolled up in the horse blanket, but parade head ropes were worn the greater portion of the march. European Privates' tents composed the camp equipage, sixteen cavalrymen and their kits being accommodated in each tent! The occupants of the tents found their own light, either in the shape of a lantern burning kerosine oil, or candles; for the lanterns allowed by Government were found useless. Still the cumbersome articles had to be carried right through the march, and no one seemed to know what became of the oil and wick allowed for them.

It was very cold at nights, and for sometime the men had only two blankets each. The amount of straw issued for each tent was next to useless, though it is believed, that the Government allowance is a liberal one. The iron spikes attached to the upright poles which pass through both files of the tent and ridge-poles were found to be a great nuisance. One or other of them broke nearly every day, and men might be seen sitting out in the sun waiting for them to be repaired at the forge before they could get under cover. Could not a spare "kanat" per tent, or one for even two tents, be issued for the march (especially a long one), to enable men to have a bath with privacy once a week at least? There is no doubt, there were some men in the Regiment, who never had an opportunity of bathing the whole of the march, which lasted four months. Perhaps the doctors could tell, for there were numerous medical inspections on the road. Might not the present heavy copper bucket for washing in be substituted for something lighter and better adapted for the purpose, say, a "mussak" to be hung on three poles? The occupants of a tent had all to wash in one bucket of water! The transport consisted of camels and country carts, the latter only for the officers' and sergeants' messes, co-operative stores, canteen and officers' property. The Regiment got into camp about 10 a.m. After watering, picketing and feeding the horses, the men changed their clothes, had breakfast, unloaded the camels, and pitched their tents. By the time morning stables were over, and the horses watered a second time, it was near dinner hour—1 p.m. All this time the men were out in the heat of the sun, which, towards the end of the march, was almost unbearable. The canteen was opened during the day for two hours, from 12 a.m. till 2 p.m., or for two hours from half-an-hour after the dismissal from morning stables, should the Regiment be late getting into camp. A man could get as much beer as he could pay for, and drink without getting drunk, at 4½ annas per quart. The extra ½ anna, it was said, was charged to defray carriage. No rum was issued during the day.

Evening water and stables generally commenced about 4 p.m., and ended about 6 p.m. Both day and night guards mounted after dismissal from evening stables in winter clothing, and were of course expected to be as clean as in barracks. Whilst in barracks some zealous European "polishwallah," instead of cleaning his pouch in the usual manner, took to using Nubian blacking and spirits of wine to make it catch the eye of his Troop Officer, so that he might recommend him for the rank of Non-Commissioned Officer. Everyone, therefore, was expected to do the same, not only in barracks, but even on the line of march. Now-a-days a good soldier and a good "polishwallah" are synonymous terms. A man may go on parade neat and clean to all intents and purposes, but unless he has his accoutrements highly burnished, "Nubianed," etc., (apparently all contrary to Regulations), he is in the official eye dirty. After "dismissal" from evening stables, till 8-30 p.m., the men could go to the coffee shop and canteen, but if they had no money they could go to sleep in their tents instead. The Regiment did not march on Sundays. There was no church parade as laid down in the Regulations, but in lieu thereof there was the usual daily routine of stables, with the addition of an inspection of saddlery, belts and arms, and tents. Curses and oaths made up for the service. Excepting Christmas, the men had not a single day to themselves during the whole of the march. This was persumably an oversight. It is understood that the best way to preserve saddlery on the march is to keep the leather in soap, and the steel in oil, but on Sundays steel had to be highly burnished. When will the burnisher be done away with in the British Army? Do not oil and bath brick clean steel as well, and that without wearing it away?

The Regiment was not long in the jungle portion of the route before the wheeled transport broke down completely; so a halt of about five days had to be made pending the arrival of camels to replace the country carts. During the halt there were field days and saddle and kit inspections. A Troop Officer was one day heard to ask the Commanding Officer's right hand man (the supposed instigator of all these inspections) if they were meant to try the discipline of the men. The temper of the men must have been well tried too, judging from the cheering and shouting that took place after the last Sunday saddle inspection on the march.

Christmas day came round during the halt, but what a Christmas! Plenty to eat in the coffee shop, and plenty to drink in the canteen, but no money to pay for either food or drink. The Regiment had received no money for a long time, and though there was the canteen and coffee shop, money in the treasure chest, not even an issue of a rupee a man was made, nor would any credit chargeable through the men's accounts be given. The officer, who was supposed to be the instigator of all these inspections, was acting as Paymaster at the time, but his multifarious duties apparently did not permit him to make proper arrangements for the regular payment of the Regiment. Often when there was plenty of beer in the canteen there was no money in the Regiment, and frequently when the men had money there was no beer. Who then was to blame for the numerous cases of drunkenness that occurred whenever the men met other troops? When the canteen ran short of beer each man was allowed one drachm of rum, and that only at night; when there was beer in the canteen a man could get as much rum as he could pay for. The reason of this highly intelligent proceeding is evident. A man would have got drunk, if he had drunk more than a drachm of rum on a bitterly cold night, but there was no fear of any such mishap had he drunk half a gallon or so of beer and six or eight drachms of rum on the top of that.

When the Regiment continued its march, it halted on Sundays and Thursdays, presumably in accordance with orders received from head-quarters, to give the transport rest while marching through the jungle. The men and horses, however, always had a field day on Thursdays, and the men, an inspection of some sort on Sundays. The question might naturally be asked how was it that the Commanding Officer permitted these things? Well, it is said that he left too much in the hands of his right hand man, and that he was frequently away from the Regiment.

Just as the men were congratulating themselves on having regained the Grand Trunk Road orders were received to take part in a camp-of-exercise, which was taking place on the route. This the Regiment did by forced marches, fighting their way in on the last day. The Regiment remained at the camp-of-exercise till it broke up. The Commanding Officer was on the sick list all the time, and it is said that in his absence it made itself conspicuous. While at the camp-of-exercise all prisoners in the guard tent, including those even whose cases had not been disposed of by the Commanding Officer, had to do hard labour for three and four hours daily. Was that in accordance with Regulations? When the Regiment reached its destination, it was busy daily brushing up for its annual inspection, at which it appears to have acquitted itself creditably, judging from the remarks made by the Inspecting General, who, by the way, was also at the camp-of-exercise, and when there commented unfavourably on the discipline of the Regiment. He has, however, since had a peep behind the scene, and has, it is said, apologized to the men for the scolding he gave them before, hinting at the inefficiency of its officers as the cause of trouble.

The march is over, and the account of it must be brought to a close too. After a campaign compensation for wear and tear of clothing is given; after a march, such as this Regiment has accomplished, might not the same concession be made with justice?

Before ending—"compensation for tunic and boots has been issued to Troop Sergeant-Majors" who have deposited the same in the treasure chest, buying up the men's shares with the money, paying about Rs. 12 for Rs. 15. If such be the case they are not the only ones reaping the benefit, for the procedure has the countenance of a person alluded to before on more than one occasion, who is besides continuing the programme adopted in the march, thus aggravating the Regiment further. Other troops of the garrison receive their compensation on the 1st of April, and are at present resting after the drill season.

TROOPER.

THE PARSEE MARRIAGE LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent, "Mr. Katrak," when he says that the Marriage Laws among the Parsees are very defective. But no reasonable man could concur with his opinion when he says that the step taken to amend Section 5, of the Parsee Intestate Succession Act XXI. of 1865, is a retrograde one. I think Mr. Katrak is quite aware of the fact that when a widow or a widower remarries, she or he takes very little care of her or his former children. The consequence of this is that the children become very helpless. In order to avoid this helplessness, I think, the framers of these laws have done a great good to the whole of the Parsee community. A special public meeting is to be called shortly to amend the law. But I, for one, would say that the task undertaken by Messrs. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., and F. R. Vicaji would be useless, if they do not amend other sections, which are equally defective. The late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green distinctly stated in the case of Muncherji Cowasji Davur *vs.* Mithibai that there are various defects in the Parsee Laws. As there are such defects why should they not be removed all at one time, before any such unexpected decision can be given as the one that was lately given by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine?—Yours, &c.,

A.

THE BARODA POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The scandalous proceedings of the Navsari police in arresting and ill-treating an innocent young Parsi, of a well-known and highly-respected Bombay family, on suspicion of being concerned in an alleged theft at a Parsee's, has created such a feeling of indignation in the Parsee community here, as well as at Navsari, that an inquiry into the doings of the police should be instituted without delay, and those who have brought this disgrace on the Gaekwar's rule should be promptly dealt with by the powers that be. It is a shame and a scandal that a man who is innocent of all offence, and against whom, even after a fortnight's investigation, not a tittle of evidence has been produced, should still be in jail. And as if this fortnight's imprisonment were not enough, this unfortunate man is now to be prosecuted by the police for an attempt at suicide because, preferring death to police torture, to which he appears to have been subjected to extort a confession of his supposed guilt, he swallowed kerosine oil from a lamp left in the lock-up. With the death of an aged Parsee in the police lock-up at Surat still fresh in our memory, it is but time that a warning note should be sounded.

April 24. ONE WHO KNOWS.

A BOMBAY NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Bombay boasts of being the first city in India and makes much noise about its Municipality, and yet it allows its night-soil carts and so-called "knights of the basket" to knock about in broad daylight to the great discomfort of the public. In smaller places than Bombay the night-soil and other filth are removed during the night or in the early hours of the morning. Could not the same be done here?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

April 24.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lady Roberts, who had gone down to meet him, Major-General Elles (Adjutant-General), and Captain Rawlinson, A.-D.-C., reached Simla on Friday evening. His Excellency was received by a guard-of-honour of the 5th Goorkhas under Lieutenant Stewart. Among the men composing it were a goodly number who had served under his Excellency's command throughout the Afghan campaign, two of the native officers having been his personal orderlies. An aide-de-camp, on the part of the Viceroy, and the officers of the Head-quarters Staff were present to welcome him back. Sir Frederick looked none the worse for his protracted tour of inspection.

Among the papers placed by the Madras Government at the disposal of the Press is the annual statement of the accounts of the Bangalore Pensioners', Widows', and Orphans' Fund for the year ending 31st December, 1887. From it we learn that the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,711-15-10, against Rs. 10,562-13-0 of the previous year. Including the balance (Rs. 788-5-0) with which the year opened, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,500-4-10, or, in round numbers, Rs. 3,000 less than in 1886. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 8,283-6-6, against Rs. 10,723-5-6 in 1886, and the closing balance at the end of 1887 was thus Rs. 216-14-4. The loan balance at the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1886, was Rs. 11,164-6-4, the discrepancy noted in paragraph 2 of G. O., dated 14th March, 1837, No. 387, having been explained in the President's letter recorded in G.O., dated 19th April, 1887, No. 579, to be due to the transfer to the loan account of a sum of Rs. 148-13-4 due to the fund as interest. New loans to the extent of Rs. 6,252-2-0 were issued during the year under review while the repayments amounted to Rs. 5,679-11-4. The total assets of the fund, including loans and interest outstanding, amounted to Rs. 12,255 at the close of 1887, against Rs. 12,161 on the 31st December, 1886. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 130. Of the twenty-six widows borne on the fund, two died during the year, leaving twenty-four on the roll. The number of orphans on the 31st December, 1886, was given as five, and at the end of 1887 at six. The subscribing members, five in number, were same as in 1886, and it is not understood therefore why their subscriptions should have fallen from Rs. 54 to Rs. 43. The Government note with pleasure the increase in the amount subscribed by the outside public, which has risen from Rs. 112 to Rs. 281. The payment of the full Government grant of Rs. 300 to the institution has been sanctioned, the total amount of private subscriptions being in excess of this sum.

SECESSION TO ROME OF THE REV. L. RIVINGTON.

The religious as well as the fashionable world has been considerably startled by the recent news of the submission of the Rev. L. Rivington to the Roman See.

"Luke Rivington," as he was always called both here and at home, was well known in this country for his oratorical powers as a preacher, and for his popularity among the natives during the ten years that he was accustomed to go to and fro; though it was in the Madras Presidency that his more brilliant work was achieved.

He is about fifty years of age, and is a member of the family of the well-known publishing firm. Educated at Oxford, as a demy of Magdalen College, he was ordained at the usual age, and spent the first years of his ministry in that city, being even then a popular preacher. He never had any sole charge or living in the church of England. About the year 1870 he became the religious director of a brotherhood of clergy called the "Society of the Holy Ghost," which had been founded in Shropshire by a Rector of a small parish in that county; but not feeling able to undertake the responsibilities of government he left them in 1872, and, after two years' probation and retirement at Cowley, he joined the "Cowley Fathers," remaining connected with them until quite recently.

A few months after his admission he was sent on a missionary tour to the United States, and the next year to this country, arriving in Bombay at the close of 1874. At the end of the following year he began his advent work in the south, and continued it during the succeeding advent seasons. His powers as a preacher made him continually sought after, so that he was seldom in one place for a long time, and is more or less known throughout the whole of the great Peninsula.

He will be especially known to the inhabitants of this city as having entered upon a controversy against the Church of Rome with Bishop L. Meurin, S. J.

During the summer of 1878 he became seriously ill of a disease to which Englishmen in India are liable, and from which he has never since wholly recovered. Although he remained here until the end of the next year, and was still actively engaged in preaching and holding missions, a second attack completely prostrated him, and he was obliged to go at once to Europe, exactly five years to the day on which he had arrived. The severe cold of England, and the strict discipline at the Cowley House, prevented his spending a winter there, or remaining long without necessary relaxation. From this date commenced a series of brilliant successes as a preacher in the South of France, especially in Cannes, where he went winter after winter, returning to the balmier air, and receiving the comforts afforded to an invalid among his own family. Once or twice during this time he again visited India, but not for very long. His last visit was in 1885. He was expected, and even advertised to attend at a lecture given to Hindu gentlemen in this city in 1887; but when the vessel arrived by which he was due the news was brought that he was unable to leave, and had gone on to San Remo. His popularity as a preacher in the South of France was especially among the nobility who lived or resorted there; and with whom he had many opportunities of social intercourse. At one time, at the request of an English Duke, he gave two lectures on Buddhism to an aristocratic audience in the family mansion. The success of these was followed up with a request to reproduce them in a more public hall, and one of them was delivered, but the eloquent lecturer was again prostrated, and a notice on the door conveyed the sad news to the disappointed audience that the lecture was indefinitely postponed.

During the past months he has been living in retirement at San Remo, enjoying a well-earned rest, and refraining from exciting work. The result of this time of quiet is his unexpected submission to the Roman Catholic Church. He was received on Easter Eve, having gone to Rome during the week or two previously, and remained there for the purpose.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AT EGUTPURA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Kindly publish in your paper the following account of the way in which the Municipal affairs at Egutpura, in Nasik District, are managed:—

I have got a house at Egutpura, but I was transferred to Karwar. I had to come to Karwar at once, leaving my wife behind, in October last. During her stay there, she got certain repairs executed according to my instructions, and put a fencing at the limits of my compound. I did not obtain the permission of the Municipality because the law does not require it. After the erection of the fencing some correspondence took place between the Municipality and myself, and I appealed to the Collector, who has not yet given his decision. After this, I was at Egutpura for a month, but nothing further was done by the Municipality when I was there. But after I returned here, and my wife followed me, she suddenly received a magistrate's summons from Egutpura, calling upon hre to answer to a charge made against her under Act 6 of 1873, Section 33. The property belongs to me and the house-tax and other taxes are being paid in my name. The Municipal receipts and notices are given to, or addressed to me, and yet in this particular instance, the Municipality has ignored my existence and is proceeding against my wife.

In the first place, there is no ground whatever for either proceeding against me or my wife. For Section 31, relied on by the Municipality, refers to walls and roofs of the buildings, and Section 33 refers to buildings only, and there is no other section in the Act, requiring the permission of the Municipality for fencing one's compounds. Secondly, even if there were any ground for so doing, the Municipality ought to have proceeded against me, and not against my wife. The fact is that some of the members and officials of the Municipality, from whom I often found it necessary to differ when I was a Municipal Commissioner myself while at Egutpura, have hit upon this plan of harassing me by insulting my wife. I may also mention here that the Magistrate has not only taken cognizance of such a complaint, but has given only eleven days' time for putting in the defence, although Karwar is so distant from Egutpura, that even a letter sent by post takes four days to reach there.

I therefore place the case before the public through you.—Yours, &c.,

Karwar, April 21. V. B. KALOKHE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. V. B. Shaligram, Vice-President of the Local Board of the Salsette Taluka, of the Tanna Collectorate, has, in his interesting report regarding the working of the Board for the year ending the 31st March last, pointed out that it has become a matter of frequent complaint amongst the members of the Work Committee of that Board that they are not recouped the money expended by them in paying railway fares, road and ferry tolls, &c., in visiting localities for the purpose of inspecting Local Fund works in progress in the Taluka. I think that these complaints are quite reasonable, for, if the members are not allowed their actual travelling expenses, few of them will be found ready and willing to attend to this important duty, travelling about at their own expense and personal inconvenience. Hoping that this matter will engage the early attention of Government,—Yours, &c.

Tanna, April 20. P. R. D.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Fund for providing Calcutta with a statue of Lord Dufferin and a portrait of her Excellency.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned as a permanency twelve Puisne Judges for the Calcutta High Court, the two officiating vacancies go to Mr. R. H. Rampini, now at Alipore, and Mr. H. W. Gordon, Judge at Chapra.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A quarterly meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani in the chair. The following members were present:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Surgeon-Majors J. Arnott and G. Waters, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, H. W. Uloth, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Hormusjee Dadabhoy Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kawasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mooljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Shivjee Dhurmajee.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET.

In accordance with a notice given by him Dr. Blaney moved that the Town Council be requested to report to the Corporation what effect has been given to a portion of the resolution of the Corporation, dated the 21st November last, making provision for erecting a line of shops over the northern arcade of the Crawford Market. The mover repeated the arguments which he had brought forward on a previous occasion in favour of the construction.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, was carried.

A QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

Some ground required for the extension of the Mahaluxmi battery was lately taken from the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, the Collector of Bombay having awarded eight annas per square yard for it. The Bath Committee were of opinion that the rate offered by the Collector was a low one, and having no sufficient funds to incur the expense of appealing to the High Court against the award, they asked the Corporation to do it in their capacity of trustees of the property. In reply to a letter to this effect addressed to the acting Municipal Commissioner, the latter informed the Bath Committee that the Corporation having, at the time of accepting the trust, expressly refused to bear any expenses connected with it, all the expenses of a reference to the High Court should be borne by the Committee, if they chose to appeal against the award. The Commissioner thought that the rate of eight annas per square yard was low, but added that it might be very difficult to prove authoritatively that it ought to be higher. The Municipality had not bought any similar land in that neighbourhood, and, therefore, they were not in a position to bring forward express proof of the value of the land taken over from the Bath Committee.

This letter led to a reply from Mr. J. C. Anderson, acting Honorary Secretary of the Bath, stating that the Committee recognized no obligation to provide funds out of their own pockets for the purpose of trying the question, that the Corporation, and not the Committee, were the trustees of the property, and were, therefore, responsible to the beneficiaries, the European public of Bombay, for the due protection of their interests. As such trustees, the Corporation alone, it was added, were the persons "entitled to act" under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The Committee were not aware of anything which would justify the Corporation in declining the exercise of their duty in the matter of their trust, and they hoped the Corporation would not, on reflection, take quite the view of their position and responsibility in this matter, which the Commissioner seemed to anticipate. In this belief, the Committee urged upon the Corporation the advisability, before accepting the Collector's offer, of taking the best available legal opinion as to the soundness or otherwise of the conclusion come to by the Collector. A favourable opinion as to the chances of holding out for a higher award would, the Committee thought, probably lead to suitable terms being arranged with the Collector. It was more than probable that the opinion of the Advocate-General had been taken in this matter by Government, and the Committee suggested that it would be as well to ask the Collector to furnish a copy of such opinion, if it did exist. It was added that the Collector could hardly refuse to do this, since the Government which he represented was the creator of the public trust which it was the Corporation's duty to protect.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed that counsel's opinion be taken as to the soundness or otherwise of the conclusion come to by the Collector of Bombay, namely, that the land had no market value in the hands of the Swimming Bath Committee or the Corporation, and generally on the Committee's claims for a higher rate being paid for the land taken from the Swimming Bath property.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta proposed an amendment that the Bath Committee be informed that the Corporation would contest the award of the Collector, if the Committee would undertake to indemnify the Corporation against all cost of litigation, as well as the cost of any opinion which it might be desirable to take before contesting the award; that in case the Committee declined to accept the proposal, the acting Municipal Commissioner be authorized to accept the award. Mr. Mehta said there was no doubt that the Corporation was under no obligation whatever to incur any pecuniary liability. The Corporation were simply trustees in a formal manner, and no pecuniary responsibility was cast upon them. If the Committee were going to incur all the expenses of litigation, the Corporation might lend them their name in carrying on the suit.

The original motion was withdrawn by Mr. Dosabhoy in favour of Mr. Mehta's proposition.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy proposed an amendment that the Corporation accept the award of the Collector and that the Committee be informed that the Corporation distinctly decline to take any action in the matter or to interfere with the Collector's award in any way.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. J. B. Murzban.

Mr. Geary thought that the duties of the Corporation as trustees were merely nominal, and the only thing they had to do was to be careful not to place the Bath Committee in a worse position than what they would be in if the Corporation had had nothing to do with them. Mr. Mehta's proposition rightly left it entirely to the option of the Committee either to contest or accept the award. But if they were to agree to the amendment they would be accepting the award of the Collector over the heads of the Committee. He thought the property was worth much more than eight annas a square yard, and if the Corporation should do nothing that might have the effect of depriving the Committee of a chance of making good their claim if they were disposed to take further action in the matter.

On a division the amendment was lost, and Mr. Mehta's proposition was carried by a large majority.

A MOTION DEFERRED.

The following motion stood on the agenda paper in the name of Major Selby:—"That the Municipal Bill, as finally passed by the Legislative Council, be referred to the Committee of the whole Corporation for advice on the following points:—(*a*) whether it is desirable to take further steps to try and obtain the further amendment of the Bill before it became law? If not—(*b*) what resolution it is desirable for the Corporation to record—(1) Regarding the defects still remaining in the Bill; (2) regarding those advances which, in the opinion of the Corporation, should have been made."

Major Selby being not present at the meeting, Dr. Blaney proposed that the consideration of the motion be deferred, and his proposition was acceded to by eight votes to three.

The Corporation then adjourned.

Subjoined is a table taken from the Meteorological Report for 1886 (the last published), giving the highest temperatures observed in India since 1875. Higher temperatures than these have been often reported by travellers in the Soudan, the Libyan desert, and interior of Australia, as well as by officers in camp about Sibi and other places in Beluchistan; but in all these cases it is extremely probable that the thermometer did not indicate the true air temperature, but was affected more or less by direct solar radiation.

MAXIMUM IN SHADE.

Year.		Station.	Highest Temp.	Month.
1875	...	Dehra Ismail Khan Sialkot	125·0°	June.
1876	...	Sialkot	120·0°	June.
1877	...	Jacobabad	118·9°	June.
1878	...	Agra	120·3°	June.
1879	...	Jacobabad	120·7°	June.
1880	...	Lahore	119·5°	June.
1881	...	Pachpadra	122·8°	May.
1882	...	Pachpadra	119·5°	May.
1883	...	Dehra Ismail Khan	121·5°	June.
1884	...	Jacobabad	120·8°	June.
1885	...	Jacobabad	116·9°	July.
1886	...	Pachpadra	123·1°	May.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE "TOMMY DODD" CONTROVERSY.

A Mr. Lionel B. Simeon, who hails from Ranikhet, has taken the *Pioneer* to task for the spirit in which it commented on the letter of the Bishop of Bombay condemning "Tommy Dodd" at Lady Reay's Fancy Fair. The particular passage to which Mr. Simeon takes exception is presumably that in which the *Pioneer* remarks that, though it is not sinful to sell Trichy cheeroots at eight annas a piece, or impossible workbags embroidered with flushed cranes, it is wrong, according to the Bishop, to see little horses run round a board studded with rupees. "What can society do? Fold its arms and answer the Bishop with a text—Charity, my Lord, covers a multitude of sins." Mr. Simeon writes:—

> No one can reasonably take exception to your publishing freely your opinions on this and other questions of morals and religion (even though such opinions should be contrary to his own, and are delivered with trenchant severity or kindly humour), provided that principles and things which he has been taught to venerate are treated with respect, and that the opinions expressed are serious and deliberate. But, considering that a very large number of your readers, as well as probably the whole of your editorial staff are professed Christians living in a heathen land, surely it would be more seemly, more dignified, and more consistent with the respect due to yourselves, your readers, the ministers of your religion, and above all to the God whom we profess to honour, if when discussing religious subjects, and criticising the views of those whose position as "ministers and stewards of God's mysteries," entitles them to respectful consideration, you could dispense with levity and ridicule. What must those of your readers who are heathens think of the religion of their English fellow-subjects, to whose literary appetites you minister, when they see the dignitaries thereof, and their teaching, held up to scorn and derision by the leading English newspaper, and a text of the Bible (for which Englishmen, whether they be real or nominal Christians, are credited with an inherent veneration) travestied to add piquancy to the jest. There must be many among your subscribers, besides myself, who, while appreciating the many excellent qualities of your journal, would rejoice to see topics of this kind treated therein in a less frivolous manner.

The *Pioneer* now disclaims having travestied a text of the Bible, and declares that it cannot detect anything in its remarks "which could, with uncharitableness, be described as irreverent."

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY IN KATHIAWAD.

Our Dhoraji correspondent, writing under date the 19th instant, says:—On the night of the 16th instant at 10-30 the mail coming to the Dhoraji post office from Dhoraji railway station was robbed on the high road about 100 yards off the post office. The mail bags were on the back of a pony escorted by a police sepoy. It is said that the police sepoy saw three men coming from the opposite direction, and when called out as usual by him they said they were Vachats (peddlers) and were going to the railway station. One of these three had a bundle of *kadab* (Jowari stalks) on his head. No sooner did the police sepoy and the Mail pass by them the former was overpowered from behind by two or three persons, and was dragged into a trench near by, and kept there for about 10 minutes under threats, while two or three other persons came out of the trench, and took away the Mails with the pony. The Mail peon ran up to the post office with a small parcel bag which was on his shoulder, and the alarm being raised assistance came from all sides, but the robbers cleared away before anything could be done. Pursuit was made at night but without any avail. On the following morning the Fozdar who was in the district came up to the spot, and after two hours' search the mail was recovered thrown in a field about half a mile's distance westward from Dhoraji. The mail bag was found opened but nothing missing. It is said there were no valuables in the mail bag robbed. Lieut. Mellis also came up to the spot immediately for inquiries. The pony returned to the post office the same night after an hour.—*Kathiawad Times.*

MURDER OF A SUB-POSTMASTER.

A sensational case of murder has taken place at Ghoraghat in the district of Dinagepore. The local sub-postmaster has been cruelly murdered. He was an old gentleman, on the shady side of fifty, of unimpeachable character, and universally beloved by the people of the place. No clue has been yet found to the murderer. The object of the murder appears to have been the theft of Rs. 200 which had that day arrived at the post office. The post master had previously removed the money to the thannah, a few hundred yards off, for safe keeping. There is no evidence of the door being forced or any part of the building being broken through. The murderer seems to have first despatched the postmaster, then struck a light and opened the chest which bears the bloody marks of his fingers. The chest, however, contained nothing. He then took to his heels after first locking the door from the outside. Next day the postman informed the head constable that the postmaster was evidently very unwell, as he kept his bed and did not respond to his call. The door being opened, the old man was found lying in a pool of blood with a gash across the throat.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

The Viceroy holds a levee at 9-45 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd May.

Brigade-Surgeon Hilson officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal during the absence on leave of Dr. A. J. Cowie.

Captain Evans-Gordon, has been appointed an additional Political Agent of the 3rd Class and posted as Political Officer with Sirdar Ayub Khan.

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish has been posted temporarily as an Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Kazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, Assistant Commissioner under the Punjab Government, officiates as Attache in the Foreign Department, *vice* Saiyed Ahmed gone on leave.

Mr. L. R. Shirres will officiate as Under-Secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce, *vice* Weir appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General in Bengal.

The services of Mr. H. E. James, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Capt. E. E. Forbes, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Brigade-Major with the 1st Brigade of the Upper Burma Force, *vice* Capt. G. S. Baugh, unable to join on account of ill health.

Lieutenant Hanford Flood, West Surrey Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lynch, Commanding the Allahabad Division.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Frederick Bradshaw, 15th Bengal Infantry; Percy Boileau, 2nd Gurkhas; Robert Rottenham, 25th Bengal Infantry; David Andrew, 21st Bengal Infantry; John Balsir Chatterton, 5th Bengal Infantry.

The following furloughs are granted:—Colonel W. Badgley, one year; Major H. M. Wood, 133 days; Surgeon-General B. Simpson, 183 days; Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, 300 days; Veterinary-Surgeon W. Kemp, Colonel J. Sym, Major S. C. Turner, Major G. Eliot and Captain H. Tate, all one year; Surgeon H. W. Macleod, 182 days.

The undermentioned extensions of leave are granted:—C. H. Cantor, six months on private affairs; W. L. Samuells, R. J. Wilmer, F. Hawkins, C. H. Morris, all six months on medical certificate; Surgeon-Major S. Reid, 90 days on medical certificate.

The following promotions are notified:—Willoughby Wallace Hooper, Madras, Colonel in the Army; John Biddulph and William Meacham to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned retirements are gazetted:—Thomas Rochfort and Surgeon James Aitchison.

Lieutenants W. Deake and F. Stokes resign their Commissions in the East Indian Railway Rifles.

Mr. J. B. Braddon officiates as Examiner of Military Works Accounts during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham. Mr. J. E. Capper, Military Works Department, is retransferred to the Central Provinces. Mr. W. B. Harington, Punjaub, is permitted, to retire from the Public Works Department. Mr. G. Gough, Telegraph Department, is retired from the Service.

It has been cynically observed that "false prophet" is a tautological expression. A letter written by the late Sir Henry Taylor, in 1839, and published in Professor Dowden's edition of his Correspondence, goes far to support this view. If ever there was a shrewd, keen-sighted, "judgmatical" man of the world, it was Sir Henry Taylor. Yet, in referring to the Mr. Gladstone of half a century ago, "the rising hope," &c., &c., Sir Henry, after a high encomium of the young statesman's general merits, predicts that he will be seriously hampered in public life by the want of physical robustness and of mental flexibility. *O cœcæ hominum mentes, O pectora cœca.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Dora, 1,558, tons, Captain J. Mills, with a general cargo for Palermo, sailed yesterday.

THE s.s. Lepanto, 1,500 tons, Captain W. S. Morgan, cleared yesterday for Hull, with Mr. Evans, as cabin, and ten deck passengers.

THE s s Bretwalda, 1,901 tons, Captain J F Carpenter, arrived in port, yesterday, from Cardiff (March 18,) in ballast, having discharged her cargo of coals at Aden.

THE s s Thorndale, 1,970 tons, Captain R L Etherington, from Newport, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, with a cargo of 3,564 tons coals. She is consigned to the Bo Co, Ld.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoka, 906 tons, Captain C. Khyhn, will sail to-day for Zanzibar and Mozambique, with a general cargo, twelve cabin, and about 200 deck passengers.

THE s s Ganges, 1,490 tons, Captain D Roberts, arrived in port on Monday evening, with 2,435 tons coals and 100 tons coke from Cardiff (March 24). She is consigned to her captain.

THE B and P S A Co's steamer Mobila, Captain C Doert, from the Persian Gulf ports, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and about 64 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain R. Leslie, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon with a cargo of 4,592 tons coals from Liverpool, for the G. I. P. R. Company. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I Steamer Pachumba, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi, with one native officer and 74 rank and file belonging to the 1st Belooch Regiment; and about 462 deck passengers.

THE P and O steamer Kashgar, 1,515 tons, Captain C Godd, arrived in harbour on Monday night with a general cargo from China and about 776 pilgrims for Jedda from Singapore and Penang. During the voyage, one of the pilgrims, aged 75 years, died on the 19th instant from general debility.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peshawur..	2152	L. H. Moule	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Hispania ..	2213	W. Main..........	B	W.& A.Graham & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C.Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cy.of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
„ Dora.........	1538	Mills............	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Apollo......	2060	J. Douglas......	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbella....	1571	D. Stewart.........	H& J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Horn Head..	1558	M. R. Thompson	K	J. M. Heyn.
„ Aston Hall..	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Draco	1113	W. B. Marshall	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kashgar	1515	C. Gadd	P	P. & O. Co.
„ Aspatria ..	1920	G. Veale.........	Q	C. Eduljee
„ Dalham	1300	J. Evans.........	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	..	F. Muir & Co.
„ Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomanjee
„ Glenmorven	1826	Wright	...	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bryn Glass..	1503	G. Bethell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ P.Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Inchulwa ..	1453	G. Hough	..	Pursotum & Co.
„ Akaba.........	2472	J. C. Main	..	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg..........	...	B. Craig & Co.
„ Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge ..	..	Captain.
„ Boileau	1231	R. Crosby	..	Pursotum & Co.
„ Picton.........	1561	P. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Preston	1401	F. Brown	...	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Strathhearn.	1854	L. White	..	W.& A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Ganges (s)	Roberts	Cardiff, March 24.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd.........	Hongkong, April 5.
24	Thorndale (s)	Etherington.	New Port, Mar. 24.
	Bretwalda (s)	Carpenter ..	Cardiff, March 18.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, April 21.
	Mobile (s)	Doert.........	Busreh.
	Indra (s)	Leslie	Liverpool.
	Ship Boadicca......	Davis	Cardiff, Dec. 10
	Worsley Hall (s)...	Verrell	Cardiff

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Etna (s)	Pape...........	Havre.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday :—

Steamer Peshawar, for Brindisi, London, &c.
„ Clandeboye, for Antwerp.
„ Bretwalda, for Antwerp.
„ Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—

Steamer Lepanto, Morgan, for Hull.
„ Dora, Mills, for Palermo.
„ Avoka, Khyhn, for Zanzibar.
„ Hindoo, Edwards, for the Kathiawad Coast.
Barque Heror, Lafrenais, for Zanzibar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Slater, Captain, Bombay, RA, off leave, from Mahableshwar.

Leatham, Captain, Bombay, Gloucester Regt, on duty, from Kamptee.

APRIL 22.

Bailey, 2nd-Lieut, Bombay, Gloucester Regt, to join, from England.

Lucas, 2nd Lieut, Bombay, Gloster Regt, to join, from England.

Prendergast, Colonel, 11th Madras Infantry, on leave to England, from Cannanore.

APRIL 24.

De Fabeck, Dy Surgeon-Genl, Madras, Medical Dept, on leave, from Kamptee.

Mayne, Surgeon-Major, 24th Madras Infantry, on leave, from Raipur.

Smith, Lieut, RA, HC, on language leave, from Hingoli.

Miller, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Richardson, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, to join to Sitapur.

Stewart, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Liverpool Regt, to join, to Fyzabad.

APRIL 24.

Sutton, 2nd-Lt, Bombay, 6th Dragoon Guards, to join, to Mhow.

Anderson, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Leicestershire Regt, to join, to Lucknow.

White, Surgeon, Bengal, IMS, to join, to Allahabad,

Macnamara, Surgeon, Bengal, IMS, to join, to Allahabad.

Macwatt, Surgeon, Bengal, IMS, to join, to Allahabad.

Strickland, Surgeon, Madras, IMS, on duty, to Burma.

Dewes, Surgeon, Madras IMS, on duty, to Madras.

Ingham, Surgeon, Madras, IMS, on first apptt,to Hyderabad.

Longden,2nd-Lieut, Bengal Royal Warwick Regt, to join, to Jubbulpore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·869
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of Wind.*...NW, NNE, ENE, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	226

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 25th April, 1888.

1. THE inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all Rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

2. The following extract from District Orders is published for information.

Bombay, Tuesday 24th April, 1888.

No. 885.—Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows :—Lieut-Col. the Hon. F. H. Bayley, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, from 4th May to 10th June, 1888, inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
(Signed) G. de SAONE, Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant.
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall (s),—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 375 cwts cloves, C Khimji ; 6,000 cwt wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 60 bales wool, B. and A. Hormasji, 4,000 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co.

City of Dublin s,—500 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 120 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 52 bales wool, P Jamrai ; 38 bales wool, J Damji.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s,—1,005 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

Sutlej s,—40 cwts gumarabic, N Dawji ; 2 bales skins, H M Jossub and Co ; 51 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 16 bales hides and skins, M Shapurji and Co ; 10 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 22 bales hides and skins, D Sassoon and Co.

Damascus s,—640 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Foyle s,—220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 175 cwts ginger, S Ramji ; 100 bales cotton, Gill and Co ; 244 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell ; 15 bales skins, E Moosa and Co ; 21 bales skins, E Gangji and Co; 55 bales cotton droppings, Bruel and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorven s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,300 cwts groundnuts, Wm Bell and Co ; 650 cwts groundnuts, N Lallji ; 550 cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—8,000 cwts wheat, The Bo. Co.,'Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aspatria s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, and 310 bales cotton fly, E Spinner and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 2,001 cwts linseed, and 128 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, and 8,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 995 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 221 cwts poppyseed, F Masotty and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

Dora s,—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Bretwalda s—1,270 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Clandebaye s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 10,000 wheat, The Bo. Co., Ld.

Strathearn s—10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,000 wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s,—2,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld ; 2,001 groundnuts, G Mothee and Co ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, C C Jassawalla.

Akaba s,—2,012 cwts castorseed, D Bhanji ; 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co, Ld.

Clan Graham s,—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,160 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 4,370 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Boileau s,—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 129 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 6,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—422 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,045 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 300 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Liscard s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Orion s—1.000 cwts castor seed, F. Massotti and Co.

A BASHI-BAZOUK FESTIVAL.

SIGNOR Norsa, writing from Massowah, thus describes a festival given at the Bashi-Bazouks' camp, commanded by Colonel Begni, on the occasion of King Humbert's birthday :—

The camp is situated at the extreme left of the troops scattered near Sathi. Colonel Begni's tent stands on a hill which overlooks the whole camp, and the Bashi-Bazouks know that there is a commander who will be obeyed, but who having studied his men, knows how to treat them. The festival began at 3 p.m. Divided into groups, the Bashi-Bazouks began to sing a species of psalm accompanied by the roll of drums, beating time with their feet and clapping their hands. Little by little they grow excited, moving their bodies, arms, head, and legs, until, intoxicated by the increasing noise, they break out into a sort of infernal dance—jumping, uniting and separating, coming into collision with each other, and rebounding as if they were indiarubber dolls. Afterwards they had a sham fight. Separated into two squadrons, they occupied the summits of two low hills, and four or five of one party, agile as cats, advanced on a similar group from their opponents. They jump from one stone to another with surprising rapidity and precision, and, with swords and uplifted lances, they meet in a confused and struggling group. It was a wonder that none were really wounded. Some fall as if dead, and are carried off by their companions. After this sham fight some Arabs gave an entertainment which showed their dexterity. Armed with shield and lance, they assumed picturesque postures, assaulting and flying from each other, and frequently imitating the gallops and jumps of a body of horse. Then came the turn of the women. Twenty wives of Bashi-Bazouks had come into the camp for the day. They appeared wrapped in their many folded peplums, hiding their admirable forms. The usual music of drums commenced, and while part of the woman accompanied it by soft clappings of the hands, the others, one by one, advanced in time to the always slow and equal rhythm of the music and executed the strangest movements with legs, arms, and busts, showing their feet with silver anklets, their arms covered with coins, and their bosoms glittering with necklaces and armlets. This strange and original dance of which the natives are very fond and which always excites them greatly, reminds one of the dance in the scene of the Suez Canal in "Excelsior." The sun meanwhile set, and night set in with the usual rapidity. Then the camp was illuminated by myriads of small coloured lamps with beautiful effect. From the top of the hill on which is the old Egyptian fort garrisoned by Bashi-Bazouks, I admired the general illumination of the surrounding camps. The tops of the mountains were crowned by bonfires, and the thousand designs of chains, stars, rings, and arches in coloured lamps along the valleys showed strikingly against the blackness of the night. From the officers' mess came laughter, cries, applause, songs, and hearty cheers. After dinner many officers from the other camps came to visit Colonel Begni, and the spectacles given before were repeated with more enthusiasm and spirit than before A band of Italian soldiers, accompanied by other Bashi-Bazouks, arrived at the camp, beating wooden sticks on old empty petroleum tins, and carrying flaming torches. They struck up a wild dance, the regular soldiers fraternising with the Bashi-Bazouks. and finished with a *vero diavoleto.* Then the beautiful black women reappeared, more slightly clothed and more gay than during the day, and once more sang and danced, and who knows how long the festival would have lasted had not the trumpet given the signal for silence, which was immediately punctually obeyed. Taking my leave of the colonel, and issuing from the tent, the camp had returned to absolute calm. It seemed to me impossible that silence could be so complete and solemn. A few lamps still burned, spurting rays of light in the middle of the thick smoke of the extinguished candles and wicks. The next morning the *reveille* was sounded at the usual hour, and I witnessed the departure of some companies of Bashi-Bazouks, who marched off at the double. They looked as if they had passed the previous day and night in perfect quietness, and Mercury himself could not have got over the ground more rapidly.

JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph*, in San Francisco, gives some passages from a remarkable document which he has received from a friend in Japan. It is a confidential memorial presented to the Japanese Government by the Special Commissioner recently sent on a mission of research and inquiry to Europe and America. The Commissioner says he has, in compliance with the orders of his Majesty, visited Europe and America, and studied the situation of those countries. What he has seen there fills him with concern for the future of Japan. He examines first of all, with reference to the question of national independence, the subject of the revision of treaties. A country's laws (he remarks) are the outcome of its origin, history, manners, customs, and education. "Their object is the preservation of freedom, security, and welfare. If these laws are to be modified at the will of foreigners, what becomes of national independence ? If we consult people unacquainted with our country, and with our manners and customs, and alter our laws to please them, we simply allow strangers to meddle with the great right of independent legislation. I condemn such a course as calculated to bring about national decay. No Government is called upon to recast its national institutions for the benefit of foreigners."

The treaty negotiations with the Americans thirty years ago have been a source of endless trouble to our country. No one at that time knew anything about extra-territorial jurisdiction ; we were bewildered like men who have lost their way in a fog. At home there were malcontents who raised the cry of "Turn out the Barbarians." Abroad we were intimidated by threats of war into concluding treaties. Under the then existing circumstances these treaties were unavoidable necessities ; but things are different now. We are now alive to the mischief of extra-territorial jurisdiction and to the damage done to our finances and industry by low tariffs. Nobody now attempts to intimidate us by military force. The Japan of to-day is not the Japan of old. The treaties are no longer appropriate. Many practical evils would accrue from giving foreigners a voice in our domestic administration for the sake of abolishing extra-territorial jurisdiction. . . . What is wanted is the courage to take decisive action. We must also have an army ready to meet any attempt at intimidation, which would in any case not be joined in by all the Powers. When a constitutional Government has been established, the official entrusted with our foreign affairs should reopen negotiations for the revision of treaties in conformity with the ideas of his Majesty, maintaining the basis of decision of the legislative body and the approval of public opinion in the empire. They should be well supported by newspapers and public speech both at home and abroad. If foreigners refuse to listen to us, and resort to unjust measures, we should leave the issue to be settled by war. Which Power, for the sake of the revision of treaties, would despatch an armed force to this distant part of the world ?

The evils from which Japan suffers are (the writer says) the consequence of thoughtlessness and want of self-confidence.

At one moment we have too much confidence in foreigners, and at another we are unnecessarily afraid of them. We try to maintain our national independence by currying favour with them. A more fallacious policy cannot be conceived. I hold that in our intercourse with foreigners we should endeavour to cultivate their friendship by observing good faith and strict justice in our dealings with them. But when our national rights are concerned, when the peace and tranquility of our country are at stake, what we require is energy and courage and to remain firm to the last extremity. Under such circumstances we must inspire foreigners with a feeling of respect. If, on the contrary, we expect to serve the interests of the State by yielding everything to foreigners, we shall be courting their contempt and laying ourselves open to their evil designs. Japan stands isolated. Its coast is surrounded by projecting rocks and reefs, its soil is fertile, its climate good, its natural productions abound, its population is industrious, its 37,000,000 inhabitants are free from the mixture of foreign blood. Their language and literature is one. There are no religious dissensions. Our dependencies have no aspirations to independence. No foreign dominions border on our own. We are not compelled to keep an army on our frontiers. Japan produces grain enough for its own consumption. We need not import our food. Yet with such advantages we cannot hold our own with Europeans. Foreign diplomats occasionally show their teeth. Our foreign relations are influenced exclusively by intimidation. There is an old saying that an excess of good nature is akin to weakness ; too much courtsey an approach to flattery. Foreigners are guided by selfish policy. Let us abandon the course we have pursued hitherto. Let us no longer reply upon others. Let us increase our military resources, deepen our moats, build formidable fortifications. At the same time let us observe good faith and practice justice while maintaining our dignity. Japan should aim at becoming the leader of Eastern nations, with the aid of twenty powerful men-of-war and 100,000 well-drilled troops. If difficulties should then rise between England and Russia and we helped the latter she would keep England in check, whereas if we helped England she could resist Russia. It would be the same in case of war between China and France.

Turning to domestic affairs the Commissioner observes that what strikes him most in recent administrative measures is that they are based on no fixed principle. Some of them have been hastily adopted ; promulgated in the morning and modified the same evening. Then, again lavish expense is indulged in ; there is a competition in luxury ; official balls given by the Ministers ; Japanese ladies are encouraged to dress in European fashion. Government officials depend upon their salaries provided by the sweat of the people's brow, and if they retire their successors follow exactly in the same track. Another great evil is that high officials are not responsible.

So far as I am aware the large sums continually spent are not accounted for, though chiefly obtained by collecting heavy taxes amongst the poorer classes. The indiscriminate conferring of titles of nobility has also done harm. The number of our officials is out of all proporation with the work they have to do. Offices are created for office-seekers. Eminent men, old friends, and new friends, are treated alike. The worst is, that patriotic men are induced by office to hold their tongues. Office is, indeed, looked upon by the high functionaries of State as if it were their property and the public revenue as if it were their private income. Another cause of concern for me is the annual increase of taxation. This is the true cause of distress amongst our peasantry. Though an income tax has been decreed no reduction of the land tax has yet been promulgated. Many of our people imagine that they are already perfectly civilized. How mistaken they are. Civilization is not like machine, that can be copied in a short time. It involves progress in science, art, religion, government, and intelligence.

In concluding his report the Commissioner calls attention to the fact that in virtue of his Majesty's declaration a constitutional Government will be established in Japan in three years and he asks—Why should we not follow the example of free countries in Europe and of the United States, revise our laws and take some of their institutions ? The Government's aim ought to be to benefit the State by copying what is best and noblest in foreign countries.

A NEW SUN MOTOR.

THE late Mr.James Bapty spent much time and money in attempting to turn to account the energy of the solar rays. Similar attempts have been made by Captain Ericsson and others. The majority of these inventors, however, have worked with steam, which only evaporates under practicable pressures at comparatively high temperatures, and to attain these it has been necessary to concentrate the sun's rays with mirrors. M. Ch. Tellier, however by making use of another working fluid, has (*Enginering* says) succeeded in dispensing with these cumbrous and costly appliances. His engine is worked with ammonia gas, the solubility of which in water varies enormously with the temperature. Thus at 32 deg. Fahr. one volume of water will dissolve about 1000 volumes of gas ; but at 140 deg. Fahr., a temperature which is frequently attained in the tropics, the amount dissolved is extremely small, hence a comparatively small range of temperature will place at his disposal large quantities of this gas under pressure. In carrying out this idea in practice the ammoniacal solution is contained in a generator exposed to the sun's rays, which, heating the solution, cause the gas to be evolved under pressure, and this is then led off to the cylinder of an engine. After doing its work here, the gas is passed into a kind of condenser, where it meets with water taken from the generator through a worm surrounded by cold water, and in this way has had its temperature reduced, rendering it capable of reabsorbing the gas exhausted from the engine, after which the whole is pumped back into the generator to begin a fresh cycle. This apparatus has been worked with a certain amount of success at Paris during the summer of last year ; but the atmospheric conditions are said to have been very unfavourable, so that though the heat-absorbing surface had an area of 215 square feet, the work done was only 43,360 foot pounds per hour

CHARLES DICKENS AT HOME.

MRS. ELEANOR CHRISTIAN, who was once on terms of close intimacy with the great novelist, fills no less than twenty-five pages of the new *Temple Bar* with "Recollections of Charles Dickens"—mostly of his "madcap moods," especially when at Broadstairs in earlier stages of his married life. It is not altogether a flattering portrait that Mrs. Christian presents ; she paints him "pimples and all." Dickens was extremely difficult for a stranger to understand—'in the evening full of friendly converse and fun, in the morning he would pass us by with grudging recognition, as if it annoyed him to be obliged to mutter, 'How d'ye do ?' "—and the writer confesses that she was "horribly afraid of him sometimes." In the mornings "he was weaving his ideas, and naturally was bored by interruption ; and afterwards, when his face wore this abstracted look, I always pretended not to see him." To watch the sea was his greatest delight ; for hours he would remain as if in a trance, with a face of rapt, immoveable calm, and the far-off gaze of his marvellous eyes turned seaward, totally oblivious of everything around him. When he really did indulge in a reverie, or when engaged in any difficulties of composition, he would pull viciously at his mane-like hair running his fingers through it till his ideas became satisfactorily evolved, at the same time indulging in his habit of sucking his tongue.

"Dickens," Mrs. Christian observes, "was far from being faultless ; indeed, he was often very disappointing, and the hard edges of his character sometimes required softening with a sweetener—that is, a brush used to blend tints together. I have no doubt that Dickens was most energetic in doing good, and full of warm sympathy for poverty ; but I never personally saw any instances of his benevolence. With regard to governesses and reduced gentlewomen, experience of him was, in fact, decidedly disappointing." Old friends, Mrs. Christian notes, complained "how cold and stand-off he became in his exaltation." His father, on his death-bed, "pleaded that the adulation Charles received was enough to spoil him."

The readers of *Temple Bar* get, too, an interesting "inside view" of the Dickens family and their domestic difficulties. Dickens's mother had a most sensible face, and in after years he grew to resemble her greatly. "She had a worn, deeply lined face, evidently roughly ploughed by 'carking care;' but she was very agreeable, and entered into youthful amusements with much enjoyment. One night Mrs. Dickens, senior, was slumbering in the drawingroom, when one of a group at a card-table suddenly banged down the king of trumps, to take the last trick, and thereby awakened the sleeper, who started up in affright. "Don't be alarmed," exclaimed Dickens; "you look awfully like one of the defunct on the Day of Judgment." "Why ?" "Because you were awakened by the sound of the last trump." Dickens admitted that "Mrs. Nickleby" and "Mr. Micawber" were drawn from his parents ; but Mrs. Christian saw no resemblance.

His mother seemed to me to possess a good stock of common sense and a matter-of-fact manner ; I detected one little weakness—a love of dancing. And, though she never indulged in it with any other partner than her son-in-law, or with some relation, Charles always looked as sulky as a bear the whole time. Her husband appeared younger than she did, and was a plump, good-looking man, rather an "old buck" in dress, but with no resemblance to Micawber that I could detect ; no salient charactesistics that could be twisted into anything so grotesque, except that he indulged occasionally in fine sentiments and long-worded sentences, and seemed to take an airy, sunny sided view of things in general. He avowed himself an optimist, and said he was like a cork—if he was pushed under water in one place he always bobbed "up to time" cheerfully in another and felt none the worst for the dip. It was wonderful how the whole family had emancipated themselves from their antecedents, and contrived to fit easily into their improved position. They appeared to be less at ease with Charles than with any one else and seemed in fear of offending him. There was a subdued manner, a kind of restraint, in his presence, not merely the result of admiration of his genius, or respect for his opinion but because his moods were very variable. Sometimes so genial and gay that one became excited and exhilarated (as if champagne had been flowing freely) merely from his contagious spirits ; at other times abstracted and even morose—we wondered how we could possibly ever have been so friendly with him.

Mrs. Charles Dickens "was a pretty little woman, plump and fresh-coloured ; with a large, heavy-lidded blue eyes so much admired by men. The nose was slightly retrousse, the forehead good, mouth small, round, and red-lipped, with a genial, smiling expression of countenance, notwithstanding the sleepy look of the slow-moving eyes." Mrs. Christian declares that the general opinion of "mutual friends" is "embodied in the remarks of one who had every opportunity of knowing the real state of affairs with regard to his domestic difficulties ; but I am not responsible for these opinions" :—

"I always pitied Mrs. Charles," she said, "and believe she was less to be blamed than others. Where she was wrong was in neglecting to assert herself in the beginning. She was indolent and easy going, and allowed herself to be gradually ousted out of her proper place. It was hard to be repudiated for 'unsuitability' by her husband, after being the mother of his ten children ; and to be deposed and banished from her home, while his esteem and confidence were transferred to her younger sister. She must have been an amiable woman, free from all mean jealousy, to have borne so sweetly his preference for her sister Mary. From his own words one cannot doubt that his romantic love was given to her, and he never hesitated to speak of her as his ideal in his wife's hearing. When she died, he kept her portrait in the place of honour in his study, and mourned as one who would not be comforted. It is a mistake to have relatives living in the house with a young married couple, and Mrs. Charles would have been wise to have taken warning by this sentimental episode. Like the old woman who lived in a shoe, Mrs. Charles "had so many children she did not know what to do," so she weakly allowed herself to be set aside, while a more energetic person managed her household and became councillor and friend to her husband and children. There are two species of husbands difficult to live with, the genius and the fool. Perhaps the chances of happiness are greater with the fool !"

HOW BETTING IS MANAGED IN FRANCE.

LAST year several riots took place on a racecourse near Paris. This was owing to the refusal of the French Jockey Club to allow bookmakers to follow their trade on any of the racecourses directly under the control of the Club. Horse racing has been becoming more and more popular of recent years amongst Frenchmen ; consequently bookmakers from this country have crossed the Channel in large numbers and made the French racecourses their headquarters. Here, until recently, they opened fresh pastures, and prospered exceedingly at the expense of French race-goers. Up to last year they have vociferously shouted the odds, and generally made race meetings hideous by their noise and grotesque appearance. All this has now been put an end to. When the racing season was at its height last year, and when the English bookmaker was reaping a plentiful harvest of louis, francs, and sous, the French Jockey Club issued an edict prohibiting all bookmakers from pursuing their calling at any of the Club's race meetings. Immediate ruin thus stared all the bookmakers in the face. A great show of resistance followed, but the authorities carried out their intentions with a high hand, and fined heavily all who attempted to resist. The Club then started on its own account a novel system of betting, which goes by the name of the *pari-mutuel.* A number of bureaux or offices were opened, and here the public could bet at much less loss to themselves than had they entrusted there money to bookmakers. A percentage is levied on the investments of the public—2 per cent is given to various charities and 3 per cent is withheld to defray the expenses of the *pari-mutuels.* When the system gets perfected the Club trusts that it may be able to reduce the latter charge. The bookmakers would not be contented with a profit of 5 per cent., so this new system is eminently more satisfactory to the public.

The *pari-mutuels* were in operation upon only twenty-six days last year at Longchamps, Chantially and Fontainbleaue. The total amount staked at the offices during that time was £551,831, the maximum for any one day being £48,280, upon the Grand Prix afternoon. The deduction. of 2 per cent made for charity came to £ 11,037 while about £6,000 more was paid over to the same fund, this being the value of unclaimed winnings. The deduction of 3 per cent. for the expenses of setting up and working the bureaux came to £16,600. It is calculated that the total sum which will be invested at these *pari-mutuel* at Longchamps, Chantilly, and Fontainebleau during the coming season will amount to £ 759,000 and for all the race-courses in France this total would have to be doubled if not trebled. It is easy to understand the fury of the ready-money bookmakers at seeing such a sum diverted from the channel leading to their pockets.

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A BULL-FIGHT IN MEXICO.

THE extraordinary disaster at a bull-fight in Mexico which has just been announced gives special interest to a sketch of bull-fighting in that country which is printed in the current number of the *Cosmopolitan.* The *plaza de toros*, or bull-ring (at Cuatitlan), the writer says, was a great elliptical edifice of wood, common-looking without, but impressive within from its size and arrangement. The manager of the spectacle entered his tribune, in the centre of one of the long sides of the ellipse just above the gate at which the bulls were to enter, and immediately gave the signal to begin. Three or four cavaliers on horseback, holding tall lances on their stirrups, had posted themselves about the barriers. A number of other men on foot, the *chulos*, carrying pink cloaks with which to attract the attention of the bull, were scattered about the arena.

There was a flourish of brass instruments, and out came the bull. He was dun-coloured, large, powerful, and active. One of the chulos attracted his notice by waving a pink cloak; and the bull made a dash for him. The chulo got out of the way, and there stood a *picador.* The bull lowers his horns and makes a charge. The picador evades him. He makes another charge ; the picador wounds him deftly with his lance, and again escapes. The bull takes ' after him, and inserts a horn in the flank of the horse. The chulos divert attention with their waving cloaks, as their custom is when any of the actors are in danger, and a second round begins. This time perhaps the picador—it is either the same one or another—stands firm and meets the shock. His weapon penetrates the hide of the attacking animal, and the cruel lance-head can be seen under the skin, sliding along on his ribs. The bull, ignorant of what is hurting him, persists, and makes every effort to get at his persecutor. He reaches the horse with one of his horns ; the breast of the horse is protected by a heavy leather frontlet or apron, but he gets his horn under this. There is a kind of pushing and tussling match that recalls a football scrimmage of the approved sort. The bull cannot endure the increasing pain, but backs out and extricates himself, and another round is over. The hard pressed horseman has kept his seat and his lance, to the great delight of the audience, and rides off to a flourish of trumpets. But what wriggling filament is that stealing mysteriously down the nigh fore-leg of his bony steed ? It is not blood from the merciless spurring on the flanks, it is the life-stream ; the wound under the shoulder was a deep one, and he cannot last much longer. Accordingly he is brought again to the onset and purposely, as it seems, sacrificed. The bull thrust both prongs of the formidable brow fairly into his side, lifting him temporarily from the ground ; his entrails hung out ; he fell ; his rider leaped lightly to his feet and stripped off the trappings ; a lasso was thrown over the body, and auxiliary animals, comming out from a gate in the barrier, were made fast and hastily dragged him away. The bull has tasted blood and is now savage without ceremony. In the next round perhaps he disembowels a horse, unseats his rider, and chases him to the barrier. The steed does not die at once, but careers wildly around the ring till he is caught by the lassoers. The arena is full of dust and turmoil ; everything flies before the horned enemy. All the piccadors have probed him deeply and often, and when their lancers are withdrawn the dark blood is welling out after them. But *toro* has learned a certain amount of logic ; he begins to consider how little he gains by this fierce flight and chase. He stands and meditates before making his dashes, and even inclines to let some of the affronts go unavenged. Now is the time for the banderilleros. These are a new group of participants, beautifully dressed, light, deft, and swift on their feet. Their business is to torment the bull by thrusting into him long barded darts, with streamers, or decorated with gay coloured tissue-papers. The banderillero has no weapons of any kind ; he must rely upon his own nimble wits for his safety. The sting of these darts arouses anew the flagging energies of the bull : again the ring is a scene of dust and fury. Then the great moment has come for the arrival of the *espada*, the swordsman-slayer, the fine flower and pink of perfection in the art.

The bull is at bay, sullen, terrible, and in the most dangerous of all tempers. But the espada is not afraid ; he steps forward to engage in the final scenes of the drama with the airy grace of a dancing-master. He is dressed in cherry and silver, and his hair is done in a queue, beneath a round black head-piece, peculiar to the profession. In one hand he carries a blood-red cloak, the traditional muleta, and in the other a naked sword. The killing is a work of art ; it must not be done in any vulgar way. The matador flaunts his red cloak, invites the bull near to it, holds it out to him draped on a stick, spreads it and draws it along on the ground with both hands, as if he were exhibiting for the inspection of a patron some neat thing in ornamental stuffs. The grim animal, raging with the memory of his wrongs his disappointment, and his wounds, accepts the invitation, the rapier flashes like lightning and seeks some vital part. . . . Suddenly his blade touches the particular spot which was his object in all his manœuvres, the junction of the neck with the spinal column. The stalwart bull has an astonished look his eye dims, he staggers, falls upon his knees, half rises again, like a dying gladiator, sways his head from side to side, then falls supine, with all his great bulk along the ground. The espada, with a fine air of conscious merit, makes his bow amid shouts, shrieks, whistling, and cat-calls of delight. Some throw their hats into the ring. Some of the well-to-do confer substantial favours ; money and valuables are thrown like bouquets to prima donnas. Meantime life in the bull was not wholly extinct. Some assistants fell upon him and despatched him with their poniards. Horsemen lassooed the carcass, one by the head and one by the hind-legs, a team of gaily caparisoned mules came prancing in, and dragged him off, through the dust, to lively music.

Our second victim was a young black bull, who came in equally unconscious, just upon the heels of his dead predecessor. He gored a horse at the first onset so terribly that, though the latter kept his feet, there was no hope that he could live more than a few minutes. His rider, therefore, to make the most in the way of an exhibition of his last surviving spark of vitality, rode him rapidly round the ring till he dropped and was taken away for carrion. Bull three, so far from being fierce on his entrance, might even be called playful. Eventually, however, he proved to be more "game" than any other of the afternoon. For one episode he fairly drove a picador and his horse up against the barrrier and never let them go until he had gored the horse to death. The man was fain to sustain himself helplessly by holding on to the barrier; he had to let go his lance, and was lucky to escape with his life after a severe bruising. The finishing stroke was given this animal by a mounted matador, a somewhat unusual feature. Four horses and five bulls were killed that day.

The public look on at this display with much the same impartiality as that of the Western wife in the story who, finding her spouse engaged in fight with a grizzly, cried, "Go in, b'ar; go in, old man!" The would not wish the *toreador* to come to any fatal harm of course; but if it is so, they are glad they happened to be present. Sometimes it is a jealous rivalry between two performers themselves that leads them on in the eye of the public to all sorts of unheard-of feats. Bull-fighting has become one of the established features of Mexican life. In the metropolis there are five flourishing bull-rings, and at least three weekly papers devoted to the sport.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE ICE ON THE DANUBE.

A DESPATCH from Braila to the *Levant Herald* says that it will be a long time before the sudden closing of navigation on the 1st of January last will be forgotten, but longer still before the scene witnessed on the 18th ult. will be forgotten ; for on that day the ice broke away and caused such a spectacle as even the oldest inhabitants cannot boast of having seen. When the ice formed it blocked in the following steamers :—British—Adventure, Brooklands, Domingo, El-Dorado, George Fisher, Tunis ; German—Schleswig; Greek—Dio Filli ; and Turkish—Yeldis. All had been moored with thick hawsers and steel wire-ropes and chains to posts, earth anchors and kedges ashore, and every possible precaution had been taken to prevent accidents when the ice should break up. One or two preliminary movements of the ice played havoc with all these precautions, and the following is an account of what happened when the ice broke away in earnest. On it came, out of the bay, toppling and crushing on to the bow of the Brooklands. Quietly and lazily at first ; but soon it got way, and the moorings of the Brooklands began to feel it. Just a minute or two they held, then with a bound out came anchors and posts away from the ground, and away went the sightseers scurrying in the greatest hurry from trailing chains and anchors to more secure places. The Brooklands' anchors in the river dragged too, and soon she went adrift carrying the Adventure, Dio Fillo, El Dorado, and George Fisher away with her as she went on, helpless and unmanageable in the midst of the great mass of crushing ice. It was no good paying out cables, setting engines ahead, or trying by any means to stop the mad course of these steamers ; nothing could prevent them going and nothing did. As the headmost ships came crushing along they held for a minute as they reached the ship astern ; but it was only for a minute, and then ropes and wires snapped and another traveller was added, and carried away. A Greek barque, the Lucas, held them all for a second ; but they seemed to despise the old "Windjammer" and did not require her company, or perhaps it was she did not relish theirs,for she held on and let them go past her. Now they appeared to tire of breaking each other's bulwark-plates and upper works, and went further off into the middle of the stream and got clear of each other. They had a try at the Yeldiz as they went by her, and so they did at most of the lighters and the Domingo and Tunis, but none of them would go. At this point the river widens, and the ice had more room ; the drifting vessels gradually separated, and after clearing the whole of the shipping, they drifted on to the banks of the river, the El Dorado on the south side, and the Brooklands, Adventure, Dio Filli, and George Fisher on the north, anchors gone, ropes hanging from their bows, plates dented and upper works in a sad state. The most remarkable thing is that all or at least some of them were not holed, and that no lives were lost ; considering the danger they were exposed to this is to be wondered at. Being Sunday afternoon and a beautiful day, crowds came out to see the sight, people on foot and in carriage, some amused, some concerned but all astonished and interested.

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Do. (round), per lb............	0	1	3
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Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each..........................	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each........................	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each........................	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	[illegible]
Heart, each.....................................	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb..............	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each...................................	0	2	6
per Sirloin lb.................................	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.			2ND		
Saddle, per lb...............	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each................	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb....................	0	3	0	0	3	0

SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer......................	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer........................	0	8	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer...............	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer...............	0	3	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer..............	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer.......	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer................	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb................................	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb..........................	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb........................	0	8	0
Sago, per seer.....................................	0	1	9
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each...........	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each...........	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer........................	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer.......	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.........................	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb........................	0	3	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb..................	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.............................	0	0	6
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb......................................	0	4	0
Pigfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English..............................	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.............................	0	8	0
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	6	0
Do. Small per each......................	0	2	0
Guavas, large, per dozen......................	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen.......................	0	8	0
Orange, large, per dozen......................	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	8	0
Do. do. small, per each	0	5	0
Do. do. Musk, large, per each.	0	4	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen.........	0	2	0
Do. small, red, per dozen..........	0	5	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen......	0	3	6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen....	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	4	8	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	0	0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	7	0	0
Do. Payree, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. Common, per doz	1	0	0
Apples Verona, per doz	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Moosumbees Malta, per doz.	2	0	0
PICKLES COUNTRY.			
Mango, per seer..................................	0	0	9
Lime, per seer....................................	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer..................................	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer.......................	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer.....................	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer.......................	0	0	10
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra............	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra..........	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra............	3	12	0
Do. Ghogbarry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra...................	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	2	8	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	6	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort........................	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra..........	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra ...	4	0	0
Do. Bengal,1st sort,pr.phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort,pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra ..	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra..................	2	12	0
Do. (old) do.	2	8	0
Oats, per phurra................................	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	0	0
Do. Poona orSurat, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. small, per maund..................	1	4	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer..............................	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Cellery, large, each..........................	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Radishes, white, per dozen................	0	2	0
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	3
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	3
French beans, per seer	0	2	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Cucumbers per doz.	0	6	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund.............	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund..........................	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6

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"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, totter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

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The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

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The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations. Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

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Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ,,	Junction*ac*	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirganj (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chanonee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tanna*ha*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwa*ab*	Kurjut*ab*	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tion*ab*	Beeth	Khandalla	Wurdah*b*
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*a*	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Ku kulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda*a*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussara*ha*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poona*bdd*	arsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rd*a*	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapur*ac*
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond*b*	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagpore*ad*	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*a*	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabad*abc*
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	BiswaBridge	Road
Mussawuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Isowlee	Nursingpore	Julliumb	Chicksago
Bulgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*a*	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangauml	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*a*	Nariad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda
Grant Road	Sunian	Pallej	Barairee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*b*
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Doongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*a*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Bejwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Verau	Surat*d*	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STAT RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad-
Chitapore	Tandur*a*	Shankarpalli	Secunder a
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
L'mbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuta	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhassa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
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Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
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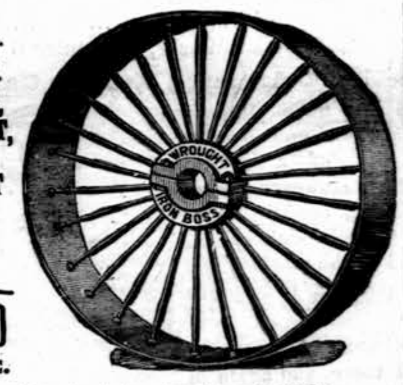

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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENC

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of al the principal Merchants in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important o which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broa Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of e Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* O ce, Esplanade Road For

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.		Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16	I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
,, Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17	,, Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
,, Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18	,, Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
,, Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28	,, Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
,, Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29	,, Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
,, Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30	,, Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40
Guarantee One Year.		Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.	

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection**.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

ASK • FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C" **OLD**

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White ,, Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, **LONDON;**

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" - BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—" In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN.

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

F. Henry

MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES,

50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agen on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz. ...	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,, ...	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,, ...	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,, ...	25/	18/6	19/
14 ,, ...	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,, ...	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

New York
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SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
BOXES BOTTLES, MACHINERY ESSENCES
Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials Post Free
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE
HEAD OFFICE
SANDFORD St ANCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

DR DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE RIVERSIDE LEVER WATCHES,

ALL RUBY-JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE IN INDIA.

ACTUALLY
THE BEST TIME-KEEPERS SOLD IN INDIA
PROCURABLE AT
MANUFACTURERS' OWN PRICE.

30 to 50 per cent. below usual Indian Prices for same quality will be the cost of them.

THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.

A considerable improvement on original.

Rs. 18-8. **Rs. 18-8.**

3/4 Plate Lever movement—Keyless—6 ruby holes—real Nickel-silver case, which wears as white and bright as silver—*Requires no repairing, and will go for long periods* between the necessary cleanings—Medium size, specially strong and most elegant Watch.

Rs. 18-8. **Rs. 18-8.**

THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.

In Silver Case—10 ruby holes—expansion Balance for Adjustment to temperature.

Rs. 35. **Rs. 35.**

A GEM WATCH.

None but reliable Watches kept in stock, all with Name and Trade Mark.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London "Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be "'taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

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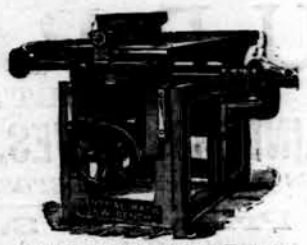

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